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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWEET SUMMER DAYS.

Sweet summer days, whose only imperfection,
Is the fast flight and surcease of your sweetness,
Your only shade the gloom of my dejection,
Born of your sweetness.

If nevermore should fade your matchless beauty,
And nevermore be dimmed your skies soft splendor;
Content would grow, of all my doles of duty,
Most sweet to render.

How could the eye fall weary of beholding
The forms fantastic of your vapory fleeces:
Tossed in fair Zephyr's arms and still unfolding
Countless caprices?

Dear are your leafy woods and emerald meadows,
Your tender bloom of lillies and of roses;
Your rare mosaics, wrought by sun and shadows,
Each slope discloses.

No melody of harp or lute I covet,
While your gay birds their silvery songs are chanting;
I set sweet nature's music far above it—
In nature wanting

Glad summer days that, by divine translation,
Bring heaven's unutt'red raptures to my vision,
Ye make so sweet to me this earth's proposition—
It seems elysian!

Ah, if there were no day but these all golden:
If never wintry winds earth's blossom blasted;
And if with perfect days, life waxed not olden—
But bright youth lasted—

Then, heaven beyond us, were a poet's fiction,
To move us like some gay romancer's story.
Only earth's change and death bring sure conviction.
Of heaven's true glory.

MARRIED FOR MONEY.

"Oh, dear, I wish he would come!"

Kate Talbot looked at her watch, and then ran out in the hall to compare its enameled hands with the ponderous dial of the old clock on the landing, and then she looked down the elm-shadowed perspective of the quiet road, and took yet a second glance at the watch, with an impatient sort of sigh.

She was a tall, handsome girl, with bright brown hair coiled around her head in a coronet fashion, that harmonized with the royal way she had of throwing back her slender white throat, and the stately grace of her every motion. Her eyes, large and soft, of a peculiar hazel tint, were full of dreamy languor, and the pink and white bloom of her cheeks betokened very plainly that she had never turned day into night and night into day, after the approved fashion of metropolitan belles. No, Kate Talbot was a rustic beauty, fresh and uncontaminated by the sinister influence of city life.

"Here he comes; and he is not alone!"

And within just thirty seconds Miss Talbott was on the steps of the Ionic portico, inclining her head to Mr. Rossmere Wylie, and holding out an eager, fluttering hand toward her father. He shook his head.

"No letter, papa?"

"None, Katy."

Rossmere's quick eye scanned Kate's countenance as she stood there, a single rose among her dark tresses, and one hand slightly holding together the folds of her blue cashmere shawl. How plainly he saw the expression of keen disappointment that fluttered across her perfect Greek features!

"Kate," said Mr. Talbot, quietly dismounting from his horse, "somehow it is difficult for me to believe in this gay cavalier of yours."

"Papa!"

"Out of sight, out of mind," is a very old proverb, you know, my dear; and it is just possible, among the attractions of a fashionable watering place, that he has forgotten the little wild flower of the Weldington hills."

"Never, papa! You and Rossmere always were unjustly prejudiced against him."

Kate spoke with very genuine enthusiasm. She believed in Bruce Gaynor just as implicitly as she believed in the liquid gold of the sunshine at her feet, and it seemed impossible that any one else should for a single second doubt his truth, and sincerity.

Rossmere Wylie looked at her with grave intentness. Suppose—suppose for an instant—that Bruce was faithless! He sternly checked within himself the upspringing throb of his heart. Was it for him to build up a palace of happiness on the wreck of Kate Talbot's first love?

"He never cared for her as I do!" was the rebellious outcry of his whole nature.

And Rossmere Wylie resolved to go to Saratoga and survey the field for himself.

Mr. Bruce Gaynor was walking up and down the broad piazza, in the afternoon sunshine. It was certainly very considerate of him to give the young ladies such a fine opportunity of admiring his dark eyes and rich, Spanish complexion, and exquisite figure—"the glass of fashion and the mold of form." Bruce felt that he was captivating, and completely forgot that he had intended to devote that particular afternoon to writing to Miss Talbot, the pretty Weldington girl who had made such an impression upon him.

"Have you heard who arrived this morning, Gaynor?"

Colonel Medford's hand, laid lightly on Mr. Gaynor's shoulder, arrested his saunttering movements.

"No; any one worth cultivating?"

"Miss Montressor."

"Miss Montressor, the heiress? Why, I thought she was to be among the White mountains."

"She has changed her mind, apparently; at all events, here she is, with nineteen trunks and no end to the hat boxes. There's a chance for you, young man if you want a rich wife."

Bruce Gaynor's handsome eyes sparkled.

"Introduce me."

"Can't, unfortunately; haven't the honor of a personal acquaintance myself; but I can tell you who can."

"Who?"

"Wylie, he came yesterday—Rossmere Wylie, you know; he's a cousin or something of the golden damsel. And there she is now!"

Bruce Gaynor winced a little.

"What! that fat, dawdy little concern by the door? Why, I thought she was a beauty?"

"So she is, considered from a financial point of view. My dear fellow, don't be hypercritical."

"Why, she's forty if she's a day; and I'll wager my diamond shirt-studs that her teeth are false."

"Very possibly; but only think of her bank-stock and railroad shares! I tell you, I'll go in for the prize quick enough, if it wasn't already mortgaged to Mrs. Melford, bless her dear little heart. You're the best looking fellow here. Why don't you think the matter over?"

Bruce Gaynor did think the matter over, and made up his mind in very short order.

"Good evening, Mr. Wylie," said he, in honeyed accents, half an hour or so later, as he encountered Rossmere. "I believe I had the pleasure of meeting you at Weldington."

Mr. Wylie inclined his head frigidly.

"I understand Miss Montressor is your cousin, and I had resolved to ask at your hands the privilege of an introduction."

"I shall be happy to oblige you Mr. Gaynor," said Rossmere, with the slightest perceptible shrug of his shoulders; "and I presume my cousin Emily will be gratified with the acquaintance."

So Mr. Gaynor was formally presented in the list as a candidate for the smiles of Emily Montressor.

She was not handsome. Her hair was thin and rusty brown, her eyes didn't both look in the same direction, and she undoubtedly wore false teeth. But then Bruce remembered her money, and looked at her through a perceptive golden haze that made her very lovely.

"I do not really know what to do about Katy Talbot," thought Mr. Gaynor to himself, uneasily twisting up the pink envelope that had enwrapped her last glowing, impulsive, loving little epistle. "I was a great fool to allow myself to get so entangled, but it isn't too late to back out gracefully. I guess I won't answer her letter; women are generally pretty quick to take a hint of that sort. Katy is very pretty, and very much in earnest; but then Katy hasn't got the cash, and it really is every man's duty to look out for number one."

Thus cogitating, Bruce Gaynor lighted his cigar with the pink envelope; when poor Kate Talbot, looking out through the amethyst glow of the August twilight wondered and wondered, and grew heart-sick at her lover's strange silence.

And Rossmere Wylie watched the curious development of the little life drama that was being enacted under his eyes with contemptuous indignation.

"A heartless wretch!" he thought. "Kate will be read of him. And yet, poor girl, she did believe in him. Well, this is a strange world we live in. If a man steals a five dollar bill, he is sent to prison; if he steals a woman's heart, to fling it away when he is tired of the plaything, he's a hero and a preux chevalier! Bon voyager Mr. Bruce Gaynor. I shall certainly not interfere in any of your nice little arrangements."

Yet Rossmere Wylie felt a certain thrill of delight as he thought of Kate Talbot free, and disenchanted once more from the glamour that had hung around her life.

August was gone and over, the golden orb of the full September moon was looking calmly into the curtained recess of the huge bay window where Mr. Bruce Gaynor had gone gracefully down on his knees to Miss Emily Montressor, after the most romantic fashion.

"My Emily! my heart's own peerless treasure!"

"Do you really love me?" lisped the middle-aged charmer, with an attempt to be arch.

"Ah, Emily, I have felt of late how utterly impossible it will be for me to be happy away from your smiles. You will marry me, dearest? You will give me the right to call you my own?"

"But Bruce," faltered the fair one, "I am so much older than you!"

"A year or so, perhaps, darling; but what does that signify to hearts that are congenial?"

"And then my niece will think it so ridiculous, she has always opposed the idea of my marrying."

"My Emily should not sacrifice the happiness of her lifetime in the interested motives of others. You will be mine, Emily?"

"Ah, Bruce, you are so winning! I don't know what answer to give you."

"Say yes, darling."

And Miss Montressor said "Yes."

"But I am really afraid to let my niece know; I'm sure she will oppose it."

"My love, we will spare her the opportunity; we will go quietly to the church to-morrow and be married."

"Oh, Bruce!"

"Emily, my darling, I am aware that this is not a common proceeding; but then you know that our love is not a common love."

"I—I know it Bruce," faltered Miss Montressor, turning a huge emerald ring round and round on her dumpy little finger, "and if you insist upon it—"

Mr. Gaynor's handsome eyes flashed in triumph; he was sure of his prize at last, Poor, forgotten Kate!

The sudden wedding of the middle-aged Miss Montressor with the chief exquisite of the season made a nine day's sensation at Saratoga. Kate Talbot heard of it in due time, and cried a day and a night before she began to realize that she had made a fortunate escape. And Rossmere Wylie came back from Saratoga just in time to catch her heart in the rebound.

While Mr. Wylie and Miss Kate Talbot were gathering grapes and whispering exceeding interesting little nothings under the green, tremulous shadow of the arbors at Weldington, after the most approved style of love making, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gaynor were enjoying the grandeur of Niagara.

"Sublime! soul entrancing!" ejaculated Bruce, gently pressing the hand that lay on his arm, and looking enthusiastically upward toward the blinding spray of the great cataract.

"Very nice!" said Emily, absently. "But I'm so disappointed about this letter from Emmy."

"Who's Emmy?"

"My niece, dear, I thought of course, she'd send me something very nice for a wedding present; but—but."

"Dearest do not weep! Let me brush the diamond drops away from that cheek," murmured Bruce, flourishing his pocket handkerchief romantically round Emily's face.

"I—I cant help it!" sobbed Mrs. Gaynor. "It's too mean of Emmy. She always did oppose my marrying; but I never thought she would be so spiteful."

"We care not for her good or bad opinion, dear. Your husband is now all the world to you, my Emily!"

"That's just what she says, the hatefu thing!"

"Calm yourself, my love. What do we want of her paltry wedding present?"

"It isn't that, Bruce, but—"

"But what?"

"She's cut off my allowance, the hard-hearted minx; and she so rich."

"What!" are there two heiresses in the Montresses family?"

"Two heiresses? No. What do you mean, Bruce?"

"Do I"—Bruce cleared his throat huskily, and went on—"understand that—that your niece—"

"Why, you must often have heard my of niece, Emily Montressor—she was named after me—the rich heiress? And she's e great beauty, too; at least some people call her so; but for my part I never could bear these yellow-haired blondes."

Bruce Gaynor stood staring at the everlasting tumult of the "American Fall," with eyes that seemed turned to stone, while his fair bride prattled on.

"And now she's cut off my allowance, and left me without a cent in the world, the disagreeable thing! Well, it's lucky I've got a husband to take care of me now, ain't it, Bruce, dear?"

Bruce Gaynor did not answer; he literally could not. His tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of his mouth; every drop of blood in his body stood still. Had he sacrificed his youth and beauty and brilliant prospects for this? The gently Emily had never looked as she did at this moment, clinging confidingly to his arm, with all a wife's sweet confidence.

And then he remembered sweet Kate Talbot, and thought vindictively of Rossmere Wylie.

"He knew—he must have known that there were two Emily Montressors," thought Gaynor, clenching his teeth. "He saw me walk into the trap, and never opened his lips to warn me. O, what a fool! what a double-distilled block-head I have been!"

So he had, but unfortunately it was too late for this self-appreciation to be of any use. He was safely married to Miss Emily Montressor, but not to the Emily. And Mr. Gaynor felt, with a bitter pang of humiliation, that his snug little piece of diplomacy had been an utter failure.

A Noble Animal.

The following is from the Portland Press:

A. B. Newman, assistant light keeper at Mount Desert, is the owner of a fine Newfoundland dog, of whom we are told the following anecdote: On Sunday, the 15th ult., Mr. Newman's little boy, nine years old, strayed away and was missing for about two hours. The mother went out of doors and called to him, when the dog in response, ran up from the shore with the boy's wet cap in his mouth, and signified by his actions that he desired her to follow him. The mother, alarmed, called the father, who was sleeping in the house, and they followed the dog as quickly as possible. Down by the shore, on a rock, the little boy was lying insensible, his clothes wet, as if he had been dragged from the water. After efforts, in which the dog rendered all the assistance he could in his mute way, the boy was resuscitated, and afterwards told his story. He was on the beach gathering shells when a large wave came in and carried him off in the undertow. The dog jumped in after him but the wave prevented him from reaching the boy for some minutes. He seized him by the leg of his trowsers and tried to drag him ashore, but the cloth tore in his teeth; and the boy said that he had an indistinct recollection of the dog coming down below the surface for him again; and that was the last thing he was conscious of. It seems that the dog had dragged the child up on the rock out of the reach of the waves and had tried to restore him. When he heard the mother's call he took the cap to inform her, as well as he could of the affair, and hasten assistance.

Explosive Cigars.

The sale of explosive cigars has, says the Figaro, recommenced in the streets of Paris, in spite of all the precautions taken by the police to prevent these dangerous articles from being offered to the public. The cigars in question appear genuine to the purchaser, but contain a minute squib or cracker, which, when the cigar has been consumed to a certain point, explodes, the cigar itself flying to some distance from the mouth of the smoker. Not only are these cigars capable of severely wounding those who smoke them, but they often lead to inconvenient and deplorable results. Not long ago, a gentleman happening to have some in his pocket, and believing them to be ordinary cigars, offered one to his uncle, whose property he expected to inherit, and wore a set artificial teeth. His horror may be imagined when he saw what appeared to be the entire jaw of his respected relative briskly expelled from his mouth, and fasten on to the features of a high official personage, who happened to be in the vicinity.

AN obscure vocal student in Milan has doubtless started on the highway to fortune by aid of a most helpful quality known as "cheek." While the King was in that city, recently, she threw her photograph and a petition into his carriage. The petition stated that she was a stranger in Milan and in debt; that she was told she had abilities, but she had no influence or money to help her to develop them; in fact, she had to pawn her clothes to buy bread. His Majesty, she had heard, was generous, and to him she made her appeal. She did not appeal in vain, for His Majesty, after making inquiries, gave her money to redeem her clothes from pawn and agreed to pay her training during four years at the Paris Conservatoire.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Speech is a wonderful gift, I feel:
But, as some one, long before Talleyrand, said,
'Twas invented for man that he might conceal
The real thoughts he had in his head:
For I hold there's truth in that motto olden
"Speech is silvern, but silence is golden!"

Never argue with knaves or fools,
Although you know you've the right of it: since
You, clearly against all logical rules,
Waste sense on men whom it can't convince;
To the ancient maxim become beholden,
"Speech is silvern, silence is golden!"

Utter no word to folks at strife,
For you make two opponents—one is enough
And ne'er intervene betwixt man and wife,
For the peace-maker gets from each side a cuff.
Your interference will both embolden:
"Speech is silvern, but silence is golden!"

But—foremost of all—if a married man,
Ne'er contradict what your spouse may say;
Believe me, my friend, that the only plan
To escape the results of your wedding-day
Is the simple plan in these words enfolden,
"Speech is silvern, but silence is golden!"

THE FASHIONS.

CRINOLINE.

Dress skirts are absolutely flat in front and on the sides, with great fullness massed behind, and held there by strings underneath. To obtain this effect, and also to retain it the dress must be worn over a crinoline skirt made without hoops in front, but very bouffant behind, to support the voluminous back of the dress. This petticoat is a Frenchy affair of cross-barred muslin, perfectly thin in front and on the sides, but furnished with a whalebone arranged behind in a half circle to form a tournure. A succession of stiffly starched flounces is down the back, and a deep kilt-pleated flounce of snowy French muslin, buttoned on just above the knee, forms the lower part of the petticoat.

SILK SUITS AND OVER-SKIRTS.

Two materials enter into most costumes this winter, and silk suits are now half-velvet, half silk. For these dressy toilettes basques with over-skirts are preferred to polonaises. We have described the intricate shape of many over-skirts. Among favorite designs are those made with very plain fronts, either falling open or with an apron, scarf-like sashes elaborately looped and knotted. Many of the most stylish are simply edged with velvet facings, or else hemmed. The round, long over-skirt of last year should have tapes in the second side seams to draw these seams almost together behind, not on the tournure only, but quite low down; the back breadths should then be irregularly caught up to hang in a long and slender loop in the middle of the back. The lower skirt is frequently of velvet, with flounces of both silk and velvet.

BLACK COSTUMES.

Notwithstanding the fancy for dark rich colors, handsome black costumes—partly faille, partly velvet—will retain their popularity for street suits. These have either a basque and over-skirt, or a basque, apron, and flounced back breadths; polonaises are almost confined to velvet and woolens. Aprons of over-skirts are alternate strips of velvet and faille, while the back is formed of two wide scarf-sashes of velvet lined with silk, tied to show a velvet loop and one of faille. Some black faille basques have Dolman sleeves of velvet, others are in simple jockey shape, while a favorite fashion is a velvet basque with coat sleeves of faille. Velvet is much used for facing silk in the simple way described last week for silk and cashmere.

AFTERNOON AND DINNER DRESSES

of black silk are made with plain untrimmed skirts lying half a yard on the floor behind. The back breadths are caught up in a panier puff. A flat double apron, very short, pointed and richly fringed with jet, is on the front and sides, and terminates in long wide sashes trimmed with jet passementerie, and tied low down behind, with long ends that hang to the edge of the train. The basque and half-flowing sleeves are elaborately trimmed with jet and fringe.

VELVET BROCADED ON SILK

is the novelty in rich black silks. The raised black velvet arabesques and intricate designs on heavy black faille make a fabric fit for a queen. The price is $14 a yard. For dinner dresses are black silks covered with vines woven in the Jacquard loom, brightened here and there with clusters of broche flowers, a cluster in single color, either rose, paradise blue or Nile green.

RECEPTION DRESSES.

Demi-trained dresses for receptions and for calls of ceremony are fashionable dark shades of velvet and faille combined—velvet for the over dress and silk for the long skirt, with elaborate silk flounces headed by shells arranged to show their velvet lining. A new moss trimming, or else fine silver-fox fur, borders the velvet part of the costume.—Mazarin blue, violet, and Vandyck brown suits of this description are among the reception dresses and carriage costumes.

HIGH-NECKED DRESSES

for evening parties, the opera, and other full-dress occasions, have a postilion-basque behind, and sharp points in front of the corsage. Many low-necked dresses retain the point and basque, though the novelty of the season is the round Josephine corsage described last week. These dresses are embroidered in profusion. A white faille dress has bunches of pink rose-buds wrought all over it, and a vine of roses is on the band for heading the flounces; a tea-rose silk has five flounces on the train trimmed with embroidery done in colored floss on white tulle, and applied to the silk: turquoise blue, Nile green, and pearl-colored dresses have the same rich garniture.

EVENING BONNETS.

Opera and reception bonnets are round, soft crowns of pink and blue faille, with high black velvet brims piped with the color. Two soft puffs of silk for face trimming, and a rose bud under the left side; ostrich tips of the color and black, with faille loops hanging behind. Price $35 or $40. Others are made without any frame, and are therefore comfortably tight. One with two shades of rese da faille is a soft puffed crown, with a shirred front; two ostrich feathers, one long, the other short, curl over the front and left side; black lace ruche and scarf.

OPERA CLOAKS.

The new evening wraps are Dolmans and paletots of creamy white camel's-hair, literally covered with wool embroidery, an edged with white yak lace. A ruche of lace is around the neck, and the garment is fastened by a large clasp of oxidized silver of antique design showing Egyptian heads, the Sphinx, griffins, etc. Stylish paletots with immense sleeves are of soft white Cashmere-Sicilienne, wrought all over with soutache cord and edged with crimped fringe. The most coquettishly becoming sortie-du-bal for protecting elaborate coiffures is of China crape, pale rose or Severs blue, with stripes of white yak insertion, and edged with lace of the same pattern.

COLORED JABOTS.

The newest cravat bows are of two colors of velvet and faille, or else China crape, and are merely jabots for the front of the collar, dispensing with the band that passes around the neck. These are to be worn with black dresses are made of drooping irregular loops and short ends of black velvet ribbon, or else China crape of peacock-color, Russia-leather red, moss green, lichen, or rose. With dresses of two colors in contrast, the jabots also show the contrasting colors in China crape, or else soft gros d'Orleans.

LINGERIE.

Plain linen colors in the English standing shapes, with broken points in front, are 20 cents each; if a collarette to protect the dress lining is added, they are 30 cents. Underslceeves with flaring cuffs of doubled linen are 80 cents a pair; these are only well worn by ladies with plump, round, white wrists. More dressy sets of linenare ornamented with exquisitely fine needle-work done by nuns in French convents; tiny tucks and hem-stitching are also used, but very little lace is seen on linen. Small butterfly-wing points daintily embroidered are on the front of English collars, and a row of small scallops edges the standing band. Cuffs to match these have a piece taken out, and the butterfly points turned over. Other under-sleeves have a pleated frill of fine linen hem-stitched and a vine of embroidery on the hem.

FANCY JEWELRY.

The caprice for fancy jewelry is displayed in the oxidized silver buckles and chatelaines now in vogue. Enamel and turquoises of little value are greatly worn in Europe, and there is a threatened revival of Bohemian garnets. Ladies just returned from abroad wear crosses, earrings, and necklace clasps of garnets set in silver.—[Harper's Bazar.

A Practical Joke.

The following story, which is going the rounds of the French papers, ought to serve as a useful lesson to practical jokers. Two diners, who were unknown to each other, were sitting at the same table in a restaurant in the Place de Chateau d'Eau. One of them, joking with the mistress of the establishment, said, "I must have some fresh lobster, otherwise I shall kill you." His neighbor, a young man about twenty-five years of age, then drew from his pocket a small revolver, which he handed to him, saying in fun, "Here is something which will enable you to accomplish your crime." The revolver was examined, and returned to its owner, who had scarcely time to remark that it was loaded, when, owing to some defect in its construction, one of its chambers exploded, fortunately without injuring any one. A crowd, however, collected outside the restaurant as though some tragedy had just occurrred, the agent of the police came up, and the unfortunate delinquent was carried off to the Commissary of the Police to give some explanation of the affair. In the meantime, an individual present, who had, up to this moment, kept in the background, but had a perfect knowledge of the hero of the adventure, ran to the lodging of the latter, declared to the landlord that a murder had been committed by his tenant, and that he himself was an agent of the police come to make a thorough search of his rooms. The doors were accordingly thrown open to him without hesitation; and after he had completed his investigations he retired with an air of much dignity. A short time afterward the owner of the revolver, who had been set at liberty by the Commissary of Police, returned home, and, to his astonishment and disgust, found every drawer and cupboard open and empty, and all his money gone. The so-called agent of police had managed to get clear off with the money and goods to the extent of about 8,000 francs in value.

A New Insurance Movement.

The climax of novelty in the insurance business has been reached in Austria, where a company recently proposed to insure people against getting married, At least, that was about the effect of the arrangement, which was, in other words, that the company would pay a certain sum to the policy-holders whenever he took to himself a wife. Upon a little reflection it does not seem that there is anything absurd in this plan. A man can make provisions by which he will be compensated for the destruction of his property by fire or the loss of a limb by accident, and by which his family will be compensated for his removal by death. Why, then, should be not be able to provide against another very common call—contingency! But it would be interesting to know how the tariff of rates was calculated, though it was probable that the charge was adjusted, by some mysterious process, to the age, personal appearance, and susceptibility of the policy-holder. It would be gratifying to report the success of the Austrian experiment, but the facts will not permit it. There were numerous policies issued, and the business seemed to be in a thriving condition, when the officers of the company all got married at once, and absorbed the assets, leaving the outsiders to be preyed upon by handsome women, without any hope of pecuniary consolation.

A GROCER in Quebec advertises "the peculiar delicacies of the far-off Ind, and the finely flavored and humanizing leaf of the still further Cathay; the more exciting, though not so delicious berry of Brazil, and the spices, sugars and luscious fruits of the Antilles; the sugared condiments and the blood-enrichiug wines of the Mediterranean, and the salt-cured and brain renewing fish of our own stormy gulf." What he means to say is that he sells tea, coffee and codfish, cheap for cash.

VARIETIES.

THE only prisoner in the jail at South Bend, Ind., is indignant at the circumstance. He says that he was not condemned to to solitary confinement.

As you begin to start up the fires, look well to your chimneys, that they are no cracked, and see that no pipe-holes are unstopped, or filled with combustible matter.

VARIETY weddings, to take the place of tin, wooden or crystal weddings, have been introduced. As the name indicates, the utmost latitude is permitted in the choice of presents.

A PARTY of Russian thieves raised a cry of fire at a theatre at Nijni Novogorod, causing a general panic among the audience during which they robbed people of watches and jewelry to the amount of $80,000.

ONE of the Paris theatres has been taken on a three years' lease for a novel form of entertainment. Every Sunday morning authors will be permitted to read unedited poems or dramas, and composers to play unpublished music.

MISS CLARA HAPGOOD NASH of Columbia Falls, Me., has been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State—the first case, we are told, in which a woman has gained full standing in the legal profession in New England.

BEARS are having their season in Switzerland, now that the bucks of society are away. They hug young cattle and goats so affectionately that no breath is left in them, and recently one bear drove a herd of forty goats over a precipice, killing them all.

MAKE your bed in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirt; do not rake any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper on your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

THE postmaster at Medina, N. Y., said that three cents would pay the postage on a letter to Australia, which he insisted was in the United States, and smilingly handed a young lady back seventeen cents of the twenty proffered, only to ask her for it again the next day.

IN digging under a mass of ruins in Grenada, Spain, a subterranean gallery was found in which were seven skeletons of women. The former proprietor was a Jew who was known to have had seven wives, and he is thought to have been a second Bluebeard.

THE following resolution was recently offered at a meeting of Presbyterian clergymen: "That this Presbytery will not hereafter licence any one to preach the gospel who uses tobacco in any form, unless he promises to abandon its use, or procure from some reputable physician a certificate that his health requires its use."

A PARROT which was hung in the neighborhood of the building in which the English Wesleyan Conference met, became, during the session, quite familiar with parliamentary proceedings, and her strident voice was frequently heard above the hum of the assembly, crying out: "Mr. President, I rise to order."

TAKE courage! There is hope for all. On Thursday a Kentuckian, at Liberty, Mo., but seventy-three years of age, led to the alter of Hymen Miss Eliza Routt, sister of Colonel H. L. Routt. Seventy-one summers had passed over the head of the bride ere she became a wife.

MILWAUKEE enjoys its own fat woman. Her name is Praegar, and Fairbanks hardly does her justice at 535 pounds. She girths five feet eleven inches over the bosom, five feet two around the hips, two feet four around the arm, and when she laughs her chin wrinkles down into the dark like cellar stairs.

AN unexpected meeting of a long separated father and son took place in a San Francisco restaurant the other day. The father had been in the mines for years, but through the removal of his family his letters had failed to reach them, and they had believed him dead until the son recognized him in the heavily-bearded gentleman sitting opposite him at the table.

A YOUNG lady who is studying French lately wrote to her parents that she was invited out to a dejeuner the day before," and was going to a "fete champetre the next day." The professor of the college was surprised to receive a telegram from the "old man" a day or two after, saying, "If you can't keep my daughter away from these blasted menageries and side shows, I will come down and see what ails her."

THE Memphis Appeal says: "The heroic exertions of a bold adventurer, who jumped off a steamboat coming up the river, and thereby saved the life of a pretty and favorite poodle dog, is likely to gain him a fortune and a wife. An aged maid of money and sourness, who was a passenger on the City of Helena from Vicksburg to St. Louis, dropped her dog into the river as the steamer was coming up. The bold and impecunious youth sympathized with the lady, and saved the life of her purp while risking his own. He became a fast friend of the lady; had his quarters transferred from the deck to the cabin, and has every prospect of becoming a husband and a millionaire in St. Louis within a month. The boat reached here last night."

A LATE Hawaiian paper contains an advertisement of a deserted wife, with respect to her runaway husband, which is both interesting and amusing, as exhibiting peculiar phases of the Hawaiian character. The advertisement is prefixed with the suggestive cut of a colored individual "making tracks" with a stick and bundle on his shoulder, and reads: "Know all men, that I the undersigned, a woman living at Keloa, Kauai, do hereby make inquiry in regard to Wahineaea, my husband, for I have waited for him the past nine years, in which time I have not set my eyes on him, neither have I heard his name, nor his place of residence. Now, if he is still in existence, and is living on any of these islands, or anywhere else in the world, he had better make it known through the newspapers. And if he does not show himself, or advertise at the expiration of thirty days from this date, then I shall consider him as dead, whereupon I shall immediately proceed to get married to another man."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872

MILTON SPEER of the 17th Congressional District is elected by over five hundred majority. His majority last year was only eleven.

How the news was received "In the Provinces," is the way the Chicago *Times* heads its election dispatches, showing the feeling in various sections of the country.

WHAT the *Dispatch* would do for editorial matter if there was no POST, is a matter worthy of the most serious consideration. Its three leaders yesterday were aimed in this direction, but as it amuses them and don't hurt anybody, we rather like it.

REPUBLICANS have won all their bets, elected all their ticket, and are welcome to all the glory, but it is in exceeding bad taste to fling taunts and insults toward Democrats. They are in no mood to submit to any further humiliation. Moderation will best become the Radicals at this moment.

ABOUT two hundred and twenty votes were lost to the candidate for Legislature in the First District, in consequence of the Second and Third district tickets being voted instead of the First. Much of this arose from the smooth bore tickets with Mr. GORMLEY's name for Sheriff, being indiscriminately scattered.

WE hope the Postmasters and their clerks will now have time and the inclination to deliver all Democratic newspapers and letters to their proper address. In all our experience, we have never received the same number of complaints from our subscribers. How far our protests will reach we do not know, as we are entirely at the mercy of these officials.

THE *Commercial* by inuendo appeals to merchants to withdraw all patronage from THE POST. This is manly and in accordance with the principles which have of late controlled that journal. THE POST don't depend upon a ten thousand dollars check as the price of betrayal of the reform movement, and the advocacy of the Ring. Nor upon patronage of the General, State, County or City Government.

Now that the ring is triumphant and HARTRANFT Governor, ALLEN Auditor General, MACKEY Treasurer, NEGLEY Congressman, HARE Sheriff, CAMERON Senator, they will be able to steal back all the money expended in the late campaign; and when it comes to be tried over, the HOWES and SHOENBERGERS will endorse them, and certify that they have thoroughly and candidly examined their records and find them entirely honest. The only satisfaction we have in all this is, that if they can stand it, we can.

MR. ROBERT W. MACKEY, may have all the credit he desires, for his efforts to defeat the candidate for the Legislature in the First district; but we can assure him, it did not require the extravagant amount of money he expended, nor the energy he developed to accomplish that result, as a comparison of the vote shows. He had several advantages in the fight, besides a safe numerical majority. If we had a bank, the State Treasury, SIMON CAMERON, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, at our back and were willing to use them, the majority might have been reduced. As it is we are entirely satisfied and hope he is.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

It is surprising how in the face of all past experience, the papers supporting GRANT should be led to delude their blind followers with the promise that the election of HARTRANFT and ALLEN is decisive of the Presidential election. Had the certified returns of last Tuesday's vote been in accordance with an honest count of the ballots actually voted, it would have been decisive of the vote of Pennsylvania in November, but of that only; but as everybody at all posted is aware, that in 1869 the State was made to say, by dint of false counting and fraudulent votes, what it did not say, it follows that there must be another trial of the machinery of popular government, in order fully to test the question whether fraud is to rule us forever.

We all remember with what a burst of indignant amazement the suggestion of HARTRANFT'S nomination was received here. How wildly the Radical press, in a spasmodic fit of honesty, with one voice denounced the project and how all the people responded. We all know how slavishly these same organs cringed to the crack of the party whip, and eating all their honest utterances, pronounced him to be a marvellous proper man. By some means, in the face of an unparallelled defection of honest men from the party, this man has received not only a remarkably large majority in this county, but a majority larger than his friends claimed for him! The work was done more than was expected.

Is it the Democratic party of which it is predicted that a defeat, and a defeat under such circumstances too, is to demoralise and cause to abandon the great battle they have so long been waging, against those who are conspiring to destroy every vestige of free government, and to roll up the Constitution and hide it away, as an old fashioned and now useless parchment? The new recruit who throws down his arms and takes refuge in flight at the first adverse change in the battle, is a poor creature; and those who look for such cowardice to be exhibited by veterans in the Democratic ranks, know but little of the manliness of the rank and file of that grand political organization, which comprises upon its rolls the great mass of the honesty and intelligence and self-devoted patriotism of the country. We have pledged ourselves to our candidates, to each other, and above all, to our country, to be staunch and steadfast; and although we have been driven back in one gallant effort to posess the works of the traitors here in Pennsylvania, and rescue the good State from the harpies who have been robbing her for six years past, we are veterans in the good cause, and must rally once more for the grand attack to be made on the 5th of November.

The Radicals reproached us with being over-much wedded to old things which they alleged had passed away. The leading minds of our party, *comprising every Democrat of eminence sufficient to entitle him to be regarded as a possible candidate* for the Presidency, at once advised the party to sacrifice all things else to secure relief from our present irresponsible rulers; and placing on our own ticket the names of the candidates nominated at Cincinnati by the Liberal Republicans, to unite on the common basis of General Amnesty and an honest administration. This grand and sublime sacrifice—heretofore unparallelled in the history of politics—was consummated with wonderful unanimity at Baltimore. The Liberals have acted with us in all honor and good faith; and if, as some affirm, their number were overestimated in this State, that is not the fault of the Liberals.

As regards our candidates, they have borne themselves nobly in the canvass. Mr. GREELEY'S speeches during his western trip were remarkably wise and statesmanlike; and evidenced even a higher order of intellect than had been accorded him. He is personally a man of unblemished character. He has made his way in the world unaided by governmental education, by dint of good habits close economy and untiring industry. In fact he is a splendid specimen of the American Working Man, who has grown up from sharp poverty and utter obscurity, to be at the very head of the most important profession in the country.

Every Democrat who is a Democrat from principle, will heed what we say. What is it to us that a tremendous array of numbers, of associated money, and of power; confronts us here. We have been cheated, basely cheated by the wholesale frauds perpetrated by the office-holders of GRANT. Instead of suffering ourselves to be discouraged, we should feel as if we were doubly bound to stand together for the coming conflict.

But even if we are to lose Pennsylvania, it is but one of all the States. The loss of Pennsylvania would be serious, but it is not necessarily fatal. But even if it were so, that itself should only nerve us to a more devoted and a more determined effort. Admitting that GRANT should be re-elected, all must admit that the smaller his majority on the popular vote the less will be his power for evil; and if, in that event, it shall be manifest that his whole majority is composed of the votes of the negroes of the South, there will be a great restraint upon his party's proclivity for evil; and this very restraint will be powerful to hold in check the arrogance of the most unscrupulous politicians who have ever wielded power in this country.

So, while those who hope for GRANT'S defeat, will have every motive to realize their expectations, those who fear an adverse result can see plainly how important it is to show our full strength in November. We hope the united opposition is contending for something more elevated than the mere possession of official position. If so, there is nothing to daunt them. While we would raise no fallacious expectations, we hesitate not to say that if the full strength of the opposition is rallied at the elections, we have as fair a prospect of success as GRANT has. We have never hesitated to avow our full estimate of the great powers with which we have to contend. They are tremendous; but not so much so as not to be overcome by earnest honest men, who feel they are engaged in an important duty to themselves, to their children, and to their country.

TOO THIN.

It is perfectly well known that the *Gazette* and *Commercial* were opposed to the nomination of HARE for Sheriff, and during the campaign had not one word to say in his behalf. They would have preferred GORMLY, having been a soldier, a member of church, and a reputable gentleman. The *Dispatch* advocated HARE'S nomination and urged his election with unusual vigor. Now that it is certain that HARE will be the next Sheriff and will have a large amount of patronage, the *Gazette* and *Commercia* and *Mail* want to divide. It is too late and too thin.

THE ELECTION.

The returns of the several wards in Philadelphia began to arrive at the headquarters about 8 p. m. It soon became evident we were "sold out." Men who had been at the polls all day and had kept tally lists at the several precincts and who had reported heavy gains for BUCKALEW, were astounded when immense majorities were *officially* returned for HARTRANFT. Many Liberals and Democrats were prevented from voting, as individuals personating them had already voted. In the two negro wards, members of the city police were stationed who furnished these men with ballots and saw to it that they were voted; and a portion of the police force accompanied the gangs of repeaters, and in some instances vouched for them as legal voters.

The registration proves that ample provision was made for fraud. In the 2d Ward 6,091 names were registered, but only 5,243 votes were polled; in the 3d Ward 4,184 were registered, but only 3,096 were polled; in the 7th Ward 7,048 were registered but only 4,640 votes polled. But why occupy space in these particulars; in the whole city 162,148 names were registered, being 40,307 in excess of the total vote, in 1868 and 49,632 in excess of last years vote, and as nearly as we can estimate, 41,197 more than the vote on Tuesday last.

It is simply idle to imagine that in the excitement of the recent canvass, over forty thousand voters in the city of Philadelphia declined to vote. They have scarcely any of them to walk half a mile to the polls, the day was favorable and the efforts of both parties were untiring to bring out their full strength. The inference is irresistable that there were no voters for these forty thousand names; that they were placed upon the registry list for the purposes of fraud; and by whom they were so placed and for whose benefit, is entirely manifest when the fact is stated that every registering officer was an ardent supporter of JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

Why these names were not voted on, may be asked. Simply because it was not necessary to do so, in order to accomplish the purposes of the plotters. They had money to buy the mercenary men who conducted the election, and it was deemed more advisable to do so, than to risk the universal shout of indignation, which would be the result of a pretended increase of forty odd thousand votes in one year in the city of Philadelphia.

But, some may say, are you not making out a case against your own party. While we fear there are some mercenary men still sticking to us, not only in Philadelphia, but a good deal nearer home, we by no means admit any such inference in the matter in hand. In Philadelphia the Board of Aldermen, nearly all of whom are Radicals, appoint the election officers; the names, character, and the offices held by them under the United States, the State, and the City, we published some weeks ago. The letter of the law requires these election officers to be of the two different parties, but this provision was placed there merely as a blind, and its effect is readily avoided. The aldermen appoint the officers, and if the Democrats in any precinct object to them nothing is easier than for the fellow swears—and they never been known to hesitate—that they are Democrats and vote the Democratic ticket, when in point of fact they are the instruments by means of whom the Radical managers defraud the people every year.

Such are the means by which it was rendered unnecessary to vote up to the registry, and such were the means by which the Philadelphia majority was obtained this year, and by which JOHN W. GEARY was declared to have been chosen Governor in 1868.

The frauds were not confined to Philadelphia, nor even to any particular quarter of the State. If penetrated every county of the commonwealth, and altered the vote in nearly every election district. In one district in an adjoining county some one man was bought to be guilty of the ineffable meanness of palming HARTRANFT tickets on his neighbors, who were incautious enough to vote them without suspicion and without examination; for our friends know by actual investigation that over forty men in that district are ready to testify that they meant to vote for BUCKALEW, more than BUCKALEW ballots were counted on the tally paper.

Some may enquire, why occupy space discussing such things now; the election is over, and what good can arise from keeping up the old fight. We do it to the end that our readers may know why and how we were beaten; that they may realize just what an unscrupulous set of tricksters are leading the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and how utterly unsafe they are, with the government of the country in the hands of that party. If our form of government is not the merest farce, if government by the people has any meaning at all, and if it is worth preserving, the people should be warned of the dangers which beset it, and be taught that these dangers principally derive their efficiency from the careless trust which the ruling party places in their cunning and unprincipled leaders.

THE Utica *Observer* says: "The three cardinal virtues of Grantism in Pennsylvania have been 'Addition, Division, and Silence.' To these the saintly SIMON CAMERON yesterday added Multiplication.

THE TRUTH CROPPING OUT.

How Hartranft's Majority was Manufactured and How the Honest Masses of the Democracy were Defrauded by Pretended Friends.

[Cor. of the Wash. D. C. Patriot.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1872.

The result of the election has probably been a surprise to you almost as great as to those here who thought themselves well posted. But the result can be easily explained by those who were here and watched the voting.

Your correspondent, during the day, visited the precincts of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, and in nearly every one of these, at two o'clock.

BUCKALEW HAD RUN LARGELY AHEAD

of his ticket, and Hartranft had been badly scratched by his own party. In the Eleventh Ward a gang of twenty-four New York repeaters visited precinct after precinct and voted on the names of Democrats whose votes had not been polled. In many cases, the Democratic canvassers challenged them, but were compelled to allow their votes to go in under threat of arrest and closing of the polls by the police.

The Fourth Ward, a Democratic stronghold, was a mere market-place, the Republicans openly offering from $5 to $15 for a vote; the result is seen in the Democratic majority being only 890, when it should have been at least 2,000. It was, and now is, openly charged that

ALDERMAN M'MULLIN AND SAMUEL JOSEPHS

had received a large sum, and the pardon of one of their gang, named Bob Lister, as a consideration for the sale of their men to the Republicans. McMullin was attacked on the street and barely escaped by aid of those whom he paid to vote the Republican ticket. Josephs, nominated on the Democratic ticket, was, at the last moment, placed on the Republican ticket and received the votes of that party and an election to the Legislature as a consideration for his services. And this, after every Republican paper in Philadelphia had, over and over, denounced him as a rascal. So in another case. Captain Bach, an honest Republican, was forced off the ticket, and a Democrat, John Welch, placed on it. Welch was elected by a large majority.

The law makes it compulsory upon the election officers to read out the vote every hour. Not forty precincts in the city did this, and after two o'clock not ten did it. At that time, so far as could be told,

HARTRANFT ONLY LED TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED IN THE CITY;

but at six o'clock they had him 15,000. It is well known that the heavy Democratic vote is polled after two o'clock, and at that hour bets could be obtained that Hartranft would not get 5,000 in the city.

The poll at Sixth and Lombard showed

A FEARFULLY-INCREASED NEGRO VOTE,

the polling being 125 to 1, and no Democrat standing a chance to get a vote, the polls being almost blockaded. As I warned you in my letter Monday, the trouble would be, not in the voting, but in the counting; and it is susceptible of proof that in precincts where the Municipal Reformers and Republicans scratched Hartranft to the extent of forty votes, on the total count he led the poll. It was known at Democratic headquarters that our own inspection officers had been tampered with, but it was too late to change them.

To sum up, we were bought out by the Ring, and sold out largely by our men.

NEWSPAPER ACCURACY.

There is no mistake about it that HARTRANFT received many Republican votes which he never would have received had it not been for the persistent misrepresentations and falsehoods circulated and reiterated by the administration journals. The *Age* calls attention to the charges made against HARTRANFT, and invites any journal to point to a single fact ever alleged against him in regard to the EVANS defalcation and his connection with YERKES, which was not fully sustained by ample proof from one of the following sources:

1. The report of the Investigating Committee in the Evans fraud, signed by five Republicans and three Democrats, leading members of the Pennsylvania Legislatnre.
2. The sworn testimony of JOHN F. HARTRANFT taken before that Committee, and published with its report:
3. The facts proved in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the trial of CHARLES T. YERKES.
4. Letters written by General HARTRANFT himself

The *Age* then refers to the persisted efforts of the opposition press to misrepresent Mr. BUCKALEW and deceive their readers. We quote:

On the 2d day of October the *North American* asserted a most material fact. It asserted that Charles R. Buckalew had, on the 18th day of March, 1872, fully exonerated General Hartranft from the charges made against him, by voting to extend his term of office as Auditor General for the period of one year. It argued upon this as a most convincing answer to the charges against Hartranft, urged by or on behalf of Mr. Buckalew. It was, if true, a most complete answer to us and our candidate. *The Age* contradicted this statement the day after it was made, and referred those who were deceived by it to the formal proof that, on the day on which the bill to extend Hartranft's term was hurried through the Senate, to wit, the 18th of March, Mr. Buckalew and other leading Democratic Senators were absent from that body.

It then refers to the manner in which the organs stuck to this falsehood, and quotes from its files of 19th of March as below, showing that Mr. BUCKALEW was not present in the Senate at the time the act was passed:

The examination of witnesses for Colonel Gray, the respondent, was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, before the Senatorial Investigating Committee, Senator Buckalew in the chair.

The morning session was devoted to the examination of witnesses.

It thus concludes:

A word now to *The Evening Bulletin*, which yesterday spoke of the slanders hurled by *The Age* and other journals at Hartranft. Let one instance suffice of our relative care and accuracy in stating facts. *The Bulletin*, we find by a short file of it now before us, printed conspicuously, at least eight times, the following as a speech of Senator Charles R. Buckalew. It is in a slightly varied form the same testimony to Hartranft's merits to which so much weight was given by *The North American*. *The Bulletin* said:

When the report upon the Evans case was read, and by that report, signed by William A. Wallace, the leader of the Democracy in Senate, General Hartranft was acquitted, unequivocally and distinctly, of all blame for, or complicity in, the Evans swindle. Mr. Charles R. Buckalew, the present Democratic candidate for the Governorship, rose in his seat and said:

"I know General Hartranft well, both as a public officer and a man. As Auditor General he has showed himself a most faithful, upright and efficient and accommodating officer."—*Evening Bulletin, Sept.* 13.

This gave us what we were always ready to meet, a specific statement of time, place and circumstances. We proved the alleged speech to be a forgery to the satisfaction of everybody, we presume even to the conviction of *The Bulletin*, which, on the 23d of September, dropped it from the head of its columns, where it figured, and said that it would not repeat it till it heard from *The Scranton Republican*, another Radical paper, which was the original authority for it. Neither of these journals ever, we believe, found anything to say for their bantling. Having now furnished some food for thought for those who accept facts from our Radical contemporaries, we leave them to make out, if they can, any like cases of persistent inaccuracy in this or other Democratic journals.

OBITUARY—SEWARD.

By a reference to our telegrams it will be seen that WILLLIAM HENRY SEWARD, of New York, is dead. Mr. SEWARD was born in the little town of Florida, Orange county, New York, on the 16th day of May, 1801. His parents were well-to-do as far as this world's goods are concerned; his father not only being in receipt of a lucrative income from his practice as a physician, but from mercantile pursuits as well. When but nine years of age he was sent to school at Goshen, where NOAH WEBSTER and AARON BURR were at that time attending. Afterward Mr. SEWARD attended the Union College at Schenectady, and during his scholarship there taught school for some six months in Georgia. In 1822 he was admitted to the bar and in the following year moved to Auburn, where he formed a law partnership with Judge ELIJA MILLER, whose daughter he married in 1824. During this year the subject of this sketch was first actively engaged in a political contest—that in which the so-called "Albany Regency was overturned. Two years afterwards he was placed in nomination for State Senator, and carried his district by over one thousand majority, although it had gone the other way the year previous. In 1830 he was again sent to the Senate by the Anti-Masonic party, and in 1834 he was placed in nomination for the Governorship, but was defeated by Wm. L. MARCY. In 1836 he was again pitted against Gov. MARCY, this time defeating him by a majority of over ten thousand, and being re-elected for the next term. In 1842, the nomination was again offered to him, but he declined the honor, preferring to resume his practice at the bar.

In 1848, a large number of Governor SEWARD'S warmest supporters being elected to the Legislature, he was chosen to represent the State of New York in the United States Senate in the month of February 1849—carrying his point by 121 against 30. During General TAYLOR'S Administration, Senator SEWARD was the leader of the friends of the Administration in the Senate. In 1855 New York re-elected him, and in 1860 he was a very prominent capdidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency at Chicago—receiving in the first ballot 173 votes, to LINCOLN'S 103, 233 being necessary for a choice. On March 4th, 1861 he entered President LINCOLN'S cabinet as Secretary of State, remaining in that capacity until the close of JOHNSON'S administration. On April 14, 1865, he was one of the sufferers from the plot to assassinate the President and the Cabinet officers, being dangerously wounded in the neck whilst lying sick in bed.

"Of the dead,
Let naught but good be said."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, like all the rest of us, had his faults, of these we do not now propose to speak. His services during the war, in keeping this country out of trouble with England certainly entitle him to the gratitude of his countrymen. His tact as a diplomat is seen very plainly in his management of the "Trent Affair." A trouble which bid fair, at one time, to engage us in a foreign war at a time when a foreign war meant our national dissolution.

During President JOHNSTON'S administration he stood by the good cause, doing all that in him lay in support of the President in endeavoring to protect the Southern people from the wicked legislation of an unscrupulous Radical majority in Congress.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD has not yet taken his place—his right place—on the page of American history. Future generations will judge him. With the hope that they will read him aright, and without the aid of partisan spectacles, let us leave his record to posterity.

MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mrs. LILY DEVEREAUX BLAKE, and others of the "strong-minded," held a grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday night. The cause was a political one, and, among his other sins, General GRANT has this to answer for, as the meeting was called in his support. Though these inspired, but by no means inspiring partisans could not vote, they expressed their opinions, and gave full sway to the spirit of prophecy. As a political meeting, it was a sorry farce, and Mrs. HOOKER and her anxious sisters spoke dreary speeches, interrupted by alternate hisses and applause, to a miscellaneous crowd of men and women—negroes and whites. It was more novel, though far less entertaining, than even the usual meetings in favor of woman suffrage.

A PITTSBURGH correspondent of the *World* reports that—

At the close of the conference Bob Mackey boasted, while standing on the Post-office steps, that Allegheny county would give no less than 7,000 majority for Hartranft. When asked upon what he based this prediction he said with a bland smile, "Wait and you'll see if I am not right." The result of yesterday's election shows that Yerkes's partner knew what he was talking about.

THE New York *Express* thus talks to Democrats and Liberals in regard to

OUR DUTY.

Whatever be the result of the October elections, duty is clear. The battle in which the country is engaged is for reform, for pacification, for peace, for breaking down the barriers of sections, for restoring the era of good will throughout the land, and beyond this it is a contest for the right of self-government against centralization, for one term for the Presidency, for personal responsibility for all men in office, for a purer ballot-box, for compelling the Federal Government to keep its hands and money from our State elections. Still further, it is a direct battle, at and through the ballot-box against arbitrary power, against a man who is bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections; who has for his Secretary of the Navy one who has robbed the Treasury by the payment of unjust and illegal claims; who has for Postmaster General, a man who allowed the claim of Chorpenning which had been disallowed for nine years, for $450,000, where not one-fifth of the amount is due; whose Secretary of the Treasury is upon the stump while his subordinates are defaulters, and the Government is robbed of millions of dollars; whose Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General are found almost everywhere but at the post of duty, and upon the stump to hold their own places, and re-elect their chief for another, and, it may be yet for another four years. In such a contest no disasters, no disappointments, no mistakes even in regard to candidates, will make true men falter, and hence our duty is as plain as if it were written on the sky, or upon the minds and hearts of the people. We strike for the country more than party, and look to political victory as the best hope of the people, the States and mankind.

THERE is probably no system which so nearly concerns the public as that of the safety of the vehicles in which people travel, and yet there are none in which the public at large seem to take so little concern. The New York *World*, writing of the inability of ocean steamers to save the lives of passengers in case of disaster at sea, says there is hardly a steamer afloat that could save half those on board. Within a few days one came into harbor at New York carrying 1,700 passengers. If any accident had occurred, compelling them to take refuge in the boats, not over 700 could by any possible means have found places in them; and the owners and officers allowed her to go to sea knowing that 1,000 lives would inevitably be lost, if no other steamer was at hand to give aid, in case of an accident. Even the "rafts," which vessels usually claim to be supplied with, are often so cheaply and poorly constructed as to be of no use whatever, as in case of the Metis, whose raft could not even be lowered. It is surely time that laws, which could neither be avoided nor misunderstood, should be passed, in order that the fatal effects of ocean accidents might be lessened.

Now the Administration is recruiting with postmasters. According to a despatch emanating from Washington, "the expansion of the service" will compel the immediate establishment of "hundreds of additional post offices and the appointment of more route-agents, postal railway clerks, etc." This sudden "expansion" just previous to an election is a peculiarly favorable incident of the growth of our postal service, and by comparison with that of last year its practical influence in the canvass may be estimated. Then the extension of routes was something over 7,000 miles, and 2,400 new postmasters were required; this year the additional length is 10,000 miles, with about 3,400 new appointments and an additional expenditure of some $1,500,000. It is almost a brigade, each sworn to the service of Grantism; and coming into action, as it does, just when the veteran troops have not exactly shed their blood, but certainly been bled through campaign assessments, it will doubtless prove a valuable reserve force. Thirty-four hundred new postmasters ought to make every Grantite put on the smile of satisfaction and of hope.

A NEW registry law has just gone into operation in the city of New York. It was passed by the last legislature for the purpose of preventing frauds like those perpetrated heretofore. The New York *Evening Post*, in describing some of its provisions, says: "One important feature in it is that the registry is made by streets and numbers, and not alphabetically by names, as heretofore. If fraud is suspected in the entering of fictitious names, it will be easy to correct it. If the residence of the voter has no number, it is to be described in some distinct way; and if the rooms of a house, as well as the house itself, are numbered, that, also, has to be given and entered upon the books. These and other precautions are taken that there may be no mistake made in this preliminary to voting; and the voter's name once properly on the books, it is difficult, if not impossible, to deprive him of his right to vote, as it is difficult, if not impossible, for any one to get a ballot into the ballot box illegally."

BRIGANDS in Italy are low. There is at present very little speculation in them, though they are occasionally "cornered," and find themselves in a very tight place. There are still at large ten bands, known by the names of their leaders; but the strength of these bands is constantly changing. Sometimes a chief will find himself a solitary robber without any followers, while other chiefs have a formidable number, and confederates among the peasantry of several districts. These men have the rare privilege of knowing just how much money they would bring, and their prices range from twelve thousand francs, which will be paid by the Government for Manzi, down to the contemptible little sum of five hundred francs for Pareute.

A N. Y. LETTER to the Cincinnati *Commercial* shows that an effort is made to bring Boss TWEED up to the help of GRANT. If the New Yorkers were blessed with a SIMON CAMERON the result would not be doubtful.

BRILLIANTS.

PLEASURE AND PAIN.

Pleasure is oft a visitation; but pain
Clings cruelly to us like gnawing sloth
On the deer's tender haunches, late and loth
'Tis scared away. [*Keats.*

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

We should do when we would; for the *would* changes,
And hath abatements and delays as many
As there are tongues, are hands, are accidents;
And then this *should* is like a spendthrift sigh,
That hurts by easing. [*Shakespeare.*

VOICE OF GRIEF.

From them rose
A cry that shivered to the tingling stars.
And, as it were one voice, an agony
Of lamentation, like a wind, that shrills
All night in a waste land, where no one comes,
Or hath come, since the making of the world.
[*Tennyson.*

EARTHLY JOYS.

Few rightly estimate the worth
Of joys that spring and fade on earth.
They are not weeds we should despise;
They are not fruits of Paradise.
But wild flowers on the pilgrim's way
Which cheer, but not protract his stay.
Which he may not too fondly clasp
Lest they should perish in his grasp,
But yet may touch and wisely love,
As types and proofs of joys above.

History of the Escurial.

Information has been given by telegraph correcting the first impression that the Escurial the celebrated palace in Spain, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will not exceed over $125,000; but unfortunately the fire did the most damage in the library, which contained many rare works that it will be hard to resupply. The Escurial is built near Madrid, at the base of the Sierras. The following is a good description of it:

Journeying from Madrid towards the lonely and almost desolate wilderness which disfigures the suburb of the Spanish capital, and in which looms up the vast and gloomy pile of the Escurial, the traveler passes the bridge of San Fernando, which is guarded by the statues of San Fernando and San Barbara placed there for the especial purpose of warding against and keeping off lightnings and inundations—a vain duty, or else performed in a negligent manner, as has been seen by our recent accounts of the overflow of rivers and our present special report of a heavy calamity by stroke of the electric fluid, just near the point of their sentinel observation. The soil is exceedingly poor, its inhabitants unthrifty, and, for the most part, uneducated. The road by which it is traversed forms a fitting approach to the gloomy Escurial, which is seen—before the fire—rising in dreary, solitary state under the jagged, sullen Sierra, and looming up in such vast proportions that it is not lost in size, even when contrasted by the eye with the surrounding mountains.

The great royalist ecclesio-monastic pile rises grandly from the midst of its demense, gardens and the bosom of the plantations and terraces which have been made to fringe the desert. Nearing the building a cross indicates the former territorial limits of the monks, and shows the way by which Philip II. and other of the ruling spirits of Spain hastened to the Escurial to die.

SITUATION OF THE BUILDIN.

The Escurial has been placed by some geographers in Old Castile, but the division of the provinces has been carried on the crest of the sierra which rises behind it, and it is regarded as probable in the neighborhood that the famous old convent, if spared the ravages of the flame, will be saved from the general wreck which appears to await the suppressed monastic institutions under Amadeus.

ITS TITLE, USES AND FOUNDER.

The correct title of the edifice is El Real Sitio de San Lorenzo el Real del Escorial. The latter name is derived by some from *escoriæ*, the dross of the iron mines, which still exist in the neighborhood.

The Escurial building is a combined palace, convent and tomb, and for these purposes was it built by Philip II., *el prudente*, named by the monks the "Holy Founder." His object was to carry out the will of his father in constructing the royal burial place, and to fulfill a vow made by him during the battle of St. Quentin, August 10, 1557, in return for the aid of San Lorenzo, which he implored. The French were defeated with immense loss in the battle, and the colossal structure of the Escurial is said to be in proportion to the fear and piety of Philip during and subsequent to the affray.

THE FIRST STONE AND FINISH.

The first stone of the building was laid April 23, in the year 1563, by Juan Bautista de Toledo, and the edifice was completed September 13, 1584, by his celebrated pupil, Juan de Herrera. On the same day of the same month, September 13, in the year 1598, Philip the Second expired in the building, having lived fourteen years—half king and half monk in the vast convent.

SHAPE AND EXTENT OF THE STRUCTURE.

The Escurial building is a rectangular-parallelogram of 744 feet from north to south and 580 feet from east to west. The interior is divided into courts, which represent the bars of a gridiron. On the north Linga is a subterrean gallery 180 feet long, 10 feet high and 7 feet in breadth, which was tunnelled in the year 1770 by the Monk Pontones, to afford communication with the villagers during the winter hurricanes. The square of the convent building covers 3 002 feet. There are sixty-three fountains, 12 cloisters, 80 staircases, 16 court-yards and 3,000 feet of painted fresco. There are 11,000 bald windows. The clean granite, blue slates and leaden roof look quite fresh. The facades are vast in proportion, but the windows are small-

MORTUARY USES AND ART TREASURES.

The grand central Doric and Ionic portal is never opened except to receive royalty, dead or alive. The body of a dead monarch is borne in by three noblemen and three monks.

Of the monuments, chapels, altars, art treasures and church relics which adorn or consecrate the building it is useless to speak here. There were at one time as many as 515 shrines for the custody of the "miraculous relics." The paintings, cellings and cloisters are wonderfully grand, and it is to be hoped that some portion of what has been left of the Escurial by war, confiscation, the rapacity of monarchs and the greed of foreign invaders will escape also the ravages of the fire fiend.

THE stone masons are now finishing the northern tower on the western front of the Masonic Temple, and the work will be finished in a few days. Little remains to be done to the doorway and porch, and before the winter interferes with work, the derricks will be away. Already the steam engine which did such good service in assisting in hoisting the huge blocks of granite, has been removed from the cellar, and what remains to be done will be accomplished without the aid of steam. Inside the Temple the plasterers, carpenters and mechanics generally are busily engaged. The scaffold has been removed from the Grand Lodge room, showing the apartment in all its grandeur without the addition of the frescoing, which will be the work of hereafter.—[Phila. Ledger.

Sagacity of a Mare—A Case for Darwin.

(From the Virginia City Mountain.)

A remarkable instance of the sagacity (is it not reason?) of a horse has come to our notice. Mr. John Fletcher, of Norwegian, owns an unbroken cayuse mare, which runs in a pasture adjoining his house. The mare, which is very wild, has a colt at her side. A few nights since, after Mr. Fletcher had retired, he was aroused by the mare coming to the window of his house, and by pawing, neighing, and in every way possible trying to get his attention. This continuing for some time, he got up and went out and drove her away, and returned again to bed; but she immediately returned, and, if possible, increased her demonstrations; he again went out, when the mare came up to him and rubbed her nose against him, although always before she had been shy of allowing any one to come within reach of her, then ran on a few yards before him, continuing her neighing; then, as he did not follow her, she returned to him, rubbing against him in the most demonstrative manner. He attempted to drive her off, struck her with a stick, and followed her a few yards to frighten her away. As soon, however, as he turned toward the house she returned and tried in every way to prevent him from so doing. He then remarked that her colt was not with her, a fact he had not noticed before it was quite dark. It occurred to him then to follow her, which he did. So soon as she saw he was doing so, she ran off before him, stopping every few yards, turning around to see that he was still following. Then again running on keeping up her calling, until she reached a distant part of the field, where she stopped at an old "prospect hole." On coming up with her she again commenced rubbing against him, and drew his attention to the hole, where he soon discovered the colt. It appears it had slipped in to it and was unable to get out and the mare had taken this method to obtain assistance. Being unable to get it out alone, Mr. Fletcher went for some of his neighbors and with them returned. While they were taking the little fellow out the mare manifested the most intense delight, and seemed almost beside herself with joy; and afterward, when the men had got out of the hole, she came to Mr. Fletcher, and placing her nose on his shoulder, gave every sign of gratitude that a human mother might under similar circumstances. Who will say the horse does not reason?

Suicide of a Comic Actor.

M. Kopp, the well-known comic actor of the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, recently committed suicide He was a member of the company since 1842, was greatly esteemed by his professional brethren, and highly popular with the public. In the "Belle Helene," "Barbe Bleue," "Un Troupier qui suit les Bonnes," and a host of stock pieces, he invariably provoked shouts of laughter. Only lately he made a hit as Sir Jonathan in the "Cent Vierges." He was a prosperous man, had saved as much as £4,000, and lived in a pretty house with a large garden round it, at Montmartre. He had a collection of pictures, including works of merit by Diaz, Troyon and Roqueplan. What was his motive for the resolution he took and acted upon to make away with himself is imperfectly explained. It appears that he was greatly annoyed by a prosecution against him for some cause not stated, but probably trivial, in the Correctional Police Court. Lately he spoke bitterly about this to M. Rousseau, the manager of the theatre. On the latter saying, "How is it all going to end?" Kopp replied in terms, the sad significence of which was not apprehended. "I know." The melancholy comedian forthwith went home and blew his brains out. He made a will bequeathing one-fourth of his property to his daughter, a legacy of 5 000 francs and all his furniture to an old female servant; and the residue (exclusive of his pictures) to be divided in certain proportions among the societies of actors and musicians the poor of Paris, and the wounded in the late war. As to his pictures, he desired that the company of the Varietes should draw lots for them. Kopp was sixty years old, and a hale healthy-looking man.

How to Beautify Your Rooms.

The first condition of success in furnishing either a large or a small room is that there must be no over-crowding. This is absolute. When outline is lost, beauty, as a matter of fact, is lost also. We must all know many drawing-rooms, in which, perhaps, the worth and beauty of each individual thing is indisputable, on entering which the first thing that strikes one in a sense of incongruity. What might have been an art collection is degraded to the level of an old curiosity shop.—Most women are born with a love of beauty. But generally, unless this love is cultivated and trained, it runs to waste and fritters itself away upon small things. Women go into a shop and hover over a counter for an hour, engrossed in the purchase of fifty minute things, each one of which is pretty enough in itself if taken up in the hand and inspected; but no one of which can be clearly defined at a distance of two yards, and not one of which pays the trouble of minute inspection. These are packed away in shiny cabinets that are blazing with ormolu scroll-work, on spindle-legged whatnots, that seemed to be designed for no other earthly purpose than to be knocked down at brief intervals, and on mantlepieces that confuse one's vision and muddle one's brain during the long periods when the need of being near the fire forces one to face it. It is a better and higher system of economy to buy two or three good bronzes or marbles, on which the eye can always rest with pleasure, than to spend ten times the sum on a heterogenous mass of the parti-colored rubbish which many accumulate "in order," they call it, "to take off the naked look of their room." Better the naked look ten thousand times than the false decorations.

Witticisms.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin publishes the following:

Many a man who had thought he had made a bargain buying silk finds that he has got worsted.

Never ask a woollen manufacturer to give up his cards.

What is the difference between a carpenter and a flower merchant? None whatever—they are both floorists.

Why is a dressing-gown the most lasting garment in a gentleman's wardrobe? Because he never wears it out.

An organist ought to punctuate well, he is so accustomed to minding his stops.

Drink for pugilists—Spa water.

High words—Those spoken in a balloon.

Hardcup says the report of a *debut* always reminds him of his record at the bank, because it is generally an "overdrawn account."

The proof-reader of J. R. Osgood & Co.'s is a great traveler; he goes over the "Atlantic," monthly.

EUREKA.

Whom I crown with love is royal;
Matters not her blood or birth;
She is queen, and I am loyal
To the neediest of the earth.

Neither place, nor wealth, nor title,
Lacks the man my friendship owns;
His distinction, true and vital,
Shines supreme o'er crowns and thrones.

Where true love bestows its sweetness,
Where true friendship lays its hand,
Dwells all greatness, all completeness,
All the wealth of every land.

Man is greater than condition,
And where man himself bestows,
He begets, and gives position
To the gentlest that he knows.

Neither miracle nor fable
Is the water changed to wine;
Lords and ladies at my table
Prove Love's simplest fare divine.

And if these accept my duty,
If the loved my homage own,
I have won all worth and beauty;
I have found the magic stone.

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

Two Victims of Misplaced Confidence.

The Lucknow Times tells us that a little while ago a gentlemen, described as of "rather prepossessing appearance," came to that place, bringing with him letters of introduction to several people in moderate circumstances. With these people he lived, and having represented himself as gentleman of substance, being sole owner and possessor of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, was treated with the utmost deference and courtesy, and further, was permitted to gain the affections of a young lady whose only personal attractions appeared to be a profusion of valuable jewelry which she constantly sported. The young lady explained that her father was an Extra Assistant-Commissioner stationed at something less than a thousand miles from Oonao, and possessing an estate of immeasurable extent and incalculable value, to which she was the heiress. A match was very soon arranged, and the young couple, as happy as wealth and affection combined could make them, were married, and left Lucknow on their wedding tour a few days ago. And here the tale, to be a happy one, should end, but, unfortunately, this is not the end of the tale. The gentleman took his bride to Buxar, where it turned out that he was engaged in the truly delectable and highly renumerative profession of fireman on the East India Railway, drawing the munificent salary of forty rupees a month, and it was with feelings of unutterable anguish that he felt it his duty to inform the lady that the lake and a half of rupees were in the hands of another party, who obstinately refused to give up the money on the ground of his being the rightful owner of it. The bride bore the disappointment with stoical equanimity, and informed her husband, with unfeigned regret, that a similar difficulty existed with regard to her father's estate near Oonao. The estate was there all right of course, but it was encumbered to such an extent that it was impossible to get at it. The nature of the encumbrance, too, was extremely peculiar; an old zemindar had another estate on the top of it, and he obstinately refused to take it off. And the whole of the valuable jewelry, which had proved so excellent a bait, had been returned to the bride's sister and the other ladies from whom it had been borrowed for the occasion. It is said that the pair bear their common disappointment with a very good grace, and are as happy as can be expected under the circumstances.

An Only Daughter of a Wealthy Farmer Marries a Negro—Evidently one of the Results of Preaching Negro Equality.

The Albany Knickerbocker gives the following account of a very sad affair in that city:

There was great excitement in the lower part of the city last evening, consequent upon the marriage of the daughter of a wealthy farmer in Bethlehem to a colored man as black as the ace of spades. It appeared that the colored man went to work for the farmer in harvest time, and being a real Othello in the word pictures he painted of scenes and events of his life, from the time he ran away from his master in Maryland, the war in the South, and the stiring events of 'Sherman's March to the Sea'—the darky being a body servant—his coming to the North to find a home, and all the details of an eventful life told in a pleasant way, won the heart of the farmer's daughter, and finally the fair Desdemona left her father's home yesterday morning and walked to Kenwood, where she took the cars for this city. Reaching here she was met by her swarthy lover, who conducted her to their future home, a modestly furnished apartment in the house in the lower part of Broad street. Last evening the marriage service was performed in the presence of six colored people, friends of the groom, after which the party sat down to a marriage supper. In the mean time the father, suspecting something wrong, had tracked his daughter with the aid of the car conductor to the city, and the street where she got off and was met by the negro. Pursuing his queries, he arrived just as the party was seated at the supper-table. A fearful scene followed, the father attempting to drag his daughter from the house and shouting for "help" at the top of his voice. The entire neighborhood was aroused, but to no avail. The father was gently but firmly put out, the police having no authority to interfere, as the girl insisted she was of age and had a right to do just as she pleased. The father had not left from the vicinity up to a late hour last night, cursing his blindness in not having noticed the intimacy which had been going on between the new married pair, and saying he dared not tell his wife, as it would break her heart, the girl being an only child. He said he would make his will at once, cutting her off without a penny.

A Greek Executioner Killed at His Horrible Work.

Ithica, the Adriatic island and home of the ancient warrior and King, Ulysses, of the days of hero-worship, has evidently changed its character, and it has for a long time its name. It is called Theaki now, and is inhabited by a population about one-half murderous, and the other half stupid. The two old magistrates on the island dispense justice; the lash for small offenses, and death for deeper crimes. The capital punishment is administered on a novel plan, but, unfortunately its novelty is not particularly enjoyable to a Christian, owing to the cruelty that accompanies. The victim is placed in a wooden box, with the lid off, and tied down. The executioner then takes him by the hair, sticks a knife into his throat as he would into that of a sheep, and turns it until death ensues. Then the lid is nailed on, and the corpse is dispatched to be buried. Two Kleputs or pirates, who had grown old in plunder and murder without falling into the clutches of the law, at last, in an unlucky day, were brought to that strait last summer. Their names were Deotrazzi and Maturo, and their final offence had been to plunder and slay a party of Italian savants. They were condemned to death of course, and after several delays driven to the field of death in the midst of several hundred people. Maturo was confined, bound and stuck according to the most approved style of the executioner's art and evidently to his extreme satisfaction. He was about to repeat the process upon Deotrazzi, when a shot was heard, and immediately after nine heavily-armed Greek brigands appeared in sight, and the crowd incontinently fled. The executioner was mortally stabbed with a scimitar and his prisoner was borne away in triumph.

QUEER PEOPLE.

Brighton in the Olden Time.

There were some singular specimens of ladies in the Old Brighton days. None more singular than Lady Clermont, who used to take a teaspoonful of brandy in her tea by first pouring the brandy over the back of the spoon and then correcting the mistake, which she attributed to defect of sight, by filling the spoon in the ordinary way. Of a different temper was the fair and ambitious Lady Hagerstone. My lady invited the Prince to a rural festival at her villa near the Spa. She received him in character, as a milkmaid, ready to concoct a syllabub for the royal guest. She carried in one hand a silver pail, in the other a milking stool, such as the most ingenious of artistic upholsterers could alone invent. A characteristic hat, with long cherry-colored ribbons, adorned her head, and the milkmaid's apron would have fetched hundreds of pounds for its lace. The syllabub, however, was never accomplished; some absurd accident brought the attempt to an end, which, after brief laughter, was altogether forgotten. In contrast with this gentle masquerade, was the bold, loudly-brogued, but beautiful Lady Nagle, with her husband Sir Edmund's miniature suspended from the longest of chains, flinging about as she moved, but always, as she said, near her heart. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield was another of the old Brighton celebrities. He owed his position as master of the household to the Prince of Wales to an accident. "Slade," said his Royal Highness to the Colonel of that name, "do you know any gentleman who plays the violincello?" "I only know one, sir," replied the Colonel, "Captain Bloomfield, of the artillery." "Bring him here to dinner," rejoined the Prince, "and tell him to bring his violincello with him; we'll play something together after dinner." The Captain played to good purpose. The Prince again invited him as a guest; subsequently he attached the violincello player to his household; and Sir Benjamin became as well known a figure on and about the Steyne as the Prince himself was. [Temple Bar.

Apes at Gibraltar.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from Gibraltar under date of Sept. 16, says:

"The Governor, Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, is popular, and makes an excellent commander. He and his predecessors have mainly devoted themselves to defending the apes that are to be found on the rocks against hostile attacks from the garrison or town. These apes are the only wild monkeys in Europe. They have been here from time immemorial, and they are reverenced as much as their brothers in the sacred groves of Benares. The most stringent orders are issued against injuring them. From the signal battery on the top of the rock soldiers are always on the look-out with telescopes for them, and the number seen every day is registered in a book. A few months ago a young gentleman arrived here, fresh from school, as an Ensign in a regiment. Wandering over the rock with a gun he espied an ape, and, as he thought it would be interesting to send home a stuffed monkey, shot it. Imagine the horror of the town and garrison when the lad came back through the streets bearing with him triumphantly the result of his day's shooting. An officer—even an Ensign—is a very great man here. The inhabitants did not dare rush upon the sacrilegious wretch who had slaughtered a creature almost as holy as an officer. Some sat at their door steps in silent horror, and veiled their countenances. Others followed the corpse of the dead ape to see what would happen to its murderer. Gibraltar was in—for it—a state of wild excitement. When the Ensign reached his barracks, his Colonel and brother officers explained to him the fearful crime of which he had been guilty. So great indeed was the offence that it was felt that the Governor alone could deal with it. Sir Frederick Williams is a man of kindly nature; but even he, I understand, thought for some time of nothing less than cashiering the unfortunate Ensign; while one or two of the permanent authorities, who on hearing what had occurred, immediately went to the Government House to tender their advice, were strongly in favor of the lex talionis, and the Ensign being slain, to avenge the manes of the slaughtered ape. After a lengthy discussion, he was consigned to captivity. He has since been released, but he has left his own name in prison, and is now called by every one "Du Chaillu."

Polka-Spotted Cashmeres.

These, says Leslie's Lady's Journal, are to be seen in all the late beautiful colors, and after the exact patterns of many years ago. These, with other figured goods, are certain indications that the French are making vigorous efforts to supplant the plain dress goods, which have so long enjoyed undisputed favor. That they will succeed in their efforts is extremely doubtful.

For those who have an abundance of money and can change their attire with every caprice of fashion, they may attain popularity, but hardly with ladies whose means are restricted, and whose wardrobes are not very fully supplied.

For home dresses, polka-spotted cashmeres will be strikingly handsome, and for the street they will be manufactured into the polonaise, with the skirt of the costume of plain cashmere of the color of the spotted material.

A Paris correspondent says:

"I think a more *distingue* dress than the following could scarcely be found: Kilted skirt of rich black *drap de soie*, and tight-fitting polonaise of black velvet, scolloped-out round the bottom, edged with silk passementerie cord, and finished with Valenciennes lace about two inches wide, put on almost plain. The polonaise was very long behind, and just caught up with loops of very wide black silk; while in front it was short and plain, fastened all the way down with passementerie buttons. The sleeves were of the duchess shape, semi-tight down to the elbow, and thence finished by a deep frilling, edged like the outline of the polonaise. Ruffles of deep Valenciennes lace at the throat and wrists completed this elegant toilet."

THE crowd who went out from San Francisco with buckets and shovels to scoop up diamonds and rubies in Arizona, are rapidly returning, and their profane adjectives can be distinctly heard a considerable distance.

HUMILITY.

Fair, soft Humility, so seldom seen,
So oft despised upon this little earth,
Counted by men as drops of nothing worth,
The ugly in the sight Magnificence supreme
'Tis hailed and welcomed as a glorious birth,
Offspring of greatness, beauty perfected,
And yet of such fragility extreme,
That if we call it ours, 'tis forfeited;
Named, it escapes us, thus we need beware.
When with the Publican we plead the prayer,
"A sinner, Lord, be merciful to me!"
Our hearts do not say softly, "I thank Thee,
O Lord, for this sweet grace, Humility,
Which I possess, unlike the Pharisee."
—*London Spectator.*

FANNY FERN DEAD.

The Last Illness of the Wife of Parton, the Biographer—The Funeral To-Day.

[New York Sun of the 12th.]

Sara Payson Willis, the wife of James Parton, the biographer and essayist, died in her late residence, 303 East Eighteenth street, at 6 o'clock Thursday evening. Mrs. Parton was known in the literary world as "Fanny Fern," and her loss will be sadly felt by the thousands who have derived pleasure from her light and genial essays. She was in the sixty-first year of her age, but her mental powers were unimpaired, although disease has for years been undermining her physical frame.

Mrs. Parton was a sister of the poet, Nathaniel P. Willis. She was born in Portland, Me., in 1811. While still a small child her father removed with his family to Boston, and in that city she spent her early years. She was educated in Hartford, Conn., by Miss Catharine Beecher, who esteemed her as a clever and capable, but not a brilliant girl.

While still very young she married Mr. Eldridge of Boston, and in 1850 she was left a widow in straitened circumstances, with three children. To support herself and little ones she began to write sketches for the Boston weeklies, under the name of "Fanny Fern." She became famous at a single bound, and her pseudonym is now as familiar as a household word. In 1856 she was married to Mr. James Parton, and since that time her writings have not been voluminous. It is said that Mr. Bonner has paid her the magnificent sum of $150,000 for her contributions to the Ledger alone.

Mrs. Parton has been afflicted for many years with inflamatory rheummatism. She has been able to ride about, however, and walk in her garden—she was an ardent admirer of flowers—until this fall. She passed last summer at her villa in Newport. Her right arm was so far affected as to be powerless, and she has not left her room since her return to the city. She was forced to sit in an easy chair, her arm being supported by a frame. To lie down caused intense pain and a difficulty in breathing. In this chair, where she has sat for two months, she died, surrounded by loving friends, and her eyes resting on the beautiful flowers which were her comfort in life.

She was perfectly conscious to the last moment, and sent messages of her love to distant friends. A short time ago she told her husband that she was shocked when she saw strangers viewing the remains of the late Alice Carey in Dr. Deems' church, and one of her last requests was, "Let no stranger look upon my face," whispered as the breath of life was passing from her. She had always entertained a strong aversion to ostentatious funerals, and her wishes in this respect will be fulfilled to the letter by her friends.

Early on Thursday she knew her end was approaching. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon she called her family around the arm chair in which she expired—for her sufferings prevented her from resting on a bed. Sadly did every member respond to the summons. In the little circle were Dr. Parton. Miss Eldridge, the dying lady's daughter, her two sisters, Mrs Julia Willis and Mrs. Bumstead, and a little grandchild. Dr. Sturges, her physician, came in at that moment and joined the group The authoress, whose life was rapidly ebbing, called each to her side, and said a few words of admonition till she had reached the last. When her little grandchild came to her she directed Dr. Parton to send her early to bed, and if her death occurred to-night, not to tell the child till to-morrow.

Soon after this sad scene, Dr. Sturges stepped forward and felt her pulse. The authoress fixed her gaze upon him and asked him firmly:

"Doctor, am I dying.

The doctor answered "Yes."

Her pulse had almost gone, and she presented unmistakeable traces of her approaching demise, but the announcement of the physician made no impression upon her. At half past 6 o'clock those around her noticed that she was unusually still. They felt her pulse; it had stopped. She had closed her eyes as if in sleep. A mirror was placed to her lips; but its continued brightness revealed the fact that she had breathed her last.

The funeral services will be celebrated at her house to-day. Only the intimate friends of the family will be present. The remains will be taken to Boston to-night, and interred in Mound Auburn Cemetery.

A FEW days since a New York policeman shot at a mad dog and killed a little girl. Now another knight of the club in the same city has killed a little boy while endeavoring to lessen the canine census. This is a wise provision against any factitious disproportion in the sexes.

THE Levant Times of the 13th says "The ceremony of betrothal of Tahir Bey son of Mahmoud Pashe Benaiad, of Tunis, to the Princess, Roukia, took place yesterday at the residence of the fiancee's father at Candilli. This is understood to be, what is so rare in the East, a real love match. Both the parties have received a European education, and are highly accomplished in person and in mind. The Grand Vizier and a number of high Turkish dignitaries assisted at the ceremony, which was performed according to Turkish usages, one of which is a scramble for gold and silver coin."

THE death of the celebrated philosopher Ludwig Feuerback is recorded in the German newspapers. It occurred on the 13th of last month, at his house at Rechenberg, near Nuremburg. The subject to which he specially devoted attention was the philosophy of religion, his best known work being entitled "Das Wesen des Christenthums," which has exercised an influence beyond the narrow circle of its readers. For some years he has been in poor circumstances, as was made known by a subscription which was recently opened on his behalf in all parts of Germany,

THE neighbors living in the vicinity of Front street, below Brown, Philadelphia, about two o'clock Wednesday morning were startled by loud cries for help. The strangest thing was where the cries came from. A man *en chemise*, was hanging high up among the telegraph wires. When rescued, by the aid of a feather bed upon which he dropped—having reached the extreme point of exhaustion—his hands were found to have been severely cut by holding on so tenaciously at the perilous height. It is supposed he was suffering from an attack of *mania-a-potu*, during which he must have sprung out of the window and caught the wire.

VARIETIES.

LADY ushers did the showing 'round at a New York church wedding.

IT is estimated that in Paris more than 22,000 persons of both sexes make their living by gathering rags and other refuse in the streets.

INSULTS, it is said, are like counterfeit money; we cannot hinder them from being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.

ONE of the newest rifles submitted to M. Thiers possesses the advantage that the cartridges to suit it can be manufactured even on the field of battle.

AN Albany grandmother of 70 lately eloped with a young man whose father she had tried to capture in years agone. She evidently likes the family.

THE marble for Valentine's recumbent statue of General Lee, intended for the Memorial Chapel at Lexington, Virginia, is now being quarried in Vermont. Its carving will be begun in two months.

A RADICAL editor attended a musical entertainment, but when the first piece was announced, "Strike the lyre," he ran off, shouting "Ku Klux." He "made sure" they were after him.—[Montgomery Advertiser.

THE progress of luxury is strikingly illustrated in a modern sea voyage. A letter written from on board an Atlantic steamship says: "I hear the notes of a piano, the lowing of a cow, the cackle of hens, indeed all the noises of the barnyard, here in mid-ocean."

A STEAMER, recently built by order of the British East Indian Government, for duty at the Andaman Islands, a convict station, has been constructed with hot water jets, which are to be used for repelling pirates or desperate convicts who might attempt to board her unexpectedly.

A TENNESSEE paper has discovered that there is quite an historic interest about Jonesboro', the oldest town in the State. There General Jackson lived, studied law, became a judge and fought his first duel. Daniel Boone started from thence for Kentucky, and it was also there that Andrew Johnson made his maiden speech.

A NEW style of ear-ring is a single pearl or diamond, with a fastening like a screw stud. It is screwed by this into the lobe of the ear, so that the stone seems to rest on the ear with no support. Another new article of feminine adornment is a solid metal zone, opening on hinges, to be worn as a girdle.

"I REMEMBER," says Lord Biden, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed, 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box, where is the twelfth?' 'Please you, my lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he has gone away about some other business, but he has left his verdict with me!'"

A COUPLE of Cincinnati girls who had been to see the "Black Crook," appeared in the streets of that city the other day with so little clothing that a blushing constable took them into custody. The Judge said to the officer: "Let them go for the present. Go to all the public places of amusement in this city where the women are more exposed than these two girls, and arrest them."

A MAN named John Evans has been taken into custody in New York to answer the charge of having two more wives than the law allows. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail. His three wives were present as complainants. Besides these he also admits having a wife in Sussex, England, another in Chicago, and another in New Orleans.

FATHER RYAN, the Mobile "poet priest," according to a New Orleans critic, is this style of a man: "The sunshine all the good and noble qualities that are so often unequally divided out between men seem all to have met in perfect concord in his heart, throwing out their radiating lights through his kindly features. His silken, auburn hair falls in tresses a young girl might envy, low down on either cheek, while he wears the usual garb of the priesthood."

THE Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche gives some account of a singular phenomenon now witnessed at the site of old Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, where the bluff bank of the river, rising fifty or sixty feet above the water, is on fire, and for several weeks past has been burning "like a volcano" for a distance of several hundred yards. Very naturally the people living in the neighborhood are puzzled to know how to account for the phenomenon, and are not a little frightened by the "lurid flames" which rise from the side of the bluff to a height of several feet.

THE diamond known as "The Star of South Africa," the discovery of which at the Cape and subsequent purchase by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond street, London, were mentioned some time ago, has been sold by that firm to the Earl of Dudley, and mounted by them as the centre of a coronet, which, with others of the Countess's jewels, is now at the International Exhibition at South Kensington. The present weight of this remarkable stone is 46½ carats; it is of the purest water and brilliancy, and is singular in being the first and only fine stone of any size which has been sent home from the new mines.

A JERSEY paper tells a very interesting story of a little boy in that State. He was climbing an apple tree, and when upon the topmost limb he slipped and fell to the ground. He was picked up and carried to the house in an insensible condition. After watching by his bedside through many hours, his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him she asked if there was anything she could do for him, now that he began to feel better. Should she bathe his forehead, or change his pillow, or fan him? Was there anything he wanted? Opening his eyes languidly, and looking at her, the little sufferer said: "Yes, I want a pair of pants with a pocket behind."

AN interesting association exists between the sea-swallow and the fishermen of Lake Pallageri, in Lapland. In the centre of this lake is an island, on which the fishermen build their huts in summer. At early dawn the sea-swallows gather round these huts, and their cries admonish the occupants that it is time to begin the day's work. The boats are hardly loosened from their moorings when the birds start out to find a part where the fish are abundant. The boatmen are governed entirely by the movements of the swallows. When the birds stop and redouble their cries, the fishermen know they have found a spot where they will be repaid for their labor. They hasten forward, cast their nets, and soon have the satisfaction of finding them well filled. In accordance with the old maxim that the laborer is worthy of his hire, the swallows receive their share of the booty. Every fish that the fishermen throw up in the air is gracefully caught by the birds; and, indeed, they are so tame that they sometimes come into the boats and help themselves out of the nets. If one spot becomes non-productive, the birds lead the way to another. Toward evening men and birds return to the island, and the birds hasten to clear the boats of the share left behind for them by the fishermen.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYER

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
B. GRATZ BROWN.

RUSSELL ERRETT says no man who voted against HARTRANFT shall be permitted to speak for GRANT. How do you like the crack of the whip ye Republicans of Allegheny county, who could not swallow the MACKEY and YERKES and CAMERON candidates?

WE heartily endorse the suggestion of our correspondent that Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW be made a member of the Constitutional Convention. It is well known that he was first to suggest the calling of that body, and when approached on the Gubernatorial question, he declined to be a candidate, preferring to be a member of the Convention.

Now for the nine million steal, chuckles the cormorants who have obtained control of the Executive, the Treasury and the Auditor General's office. There will be no veto from the creature now in the hands of the harpies; he dare not check the men who found the money and repeaters to put him in power. The pious men in this city who certified to the honesty of the ring will, by and by turn up their eyes and exclaim. It is too bad, we never thought they would do that.

DOES any man suppose that the sixteen thousand four hundred men who voted for BUCKALEW, in this county, are going to ground arms and give up the fight? They are accustomed to defeat every year, whether succeeding in carrying the President or State, and are never discouraged or dismayed. We have made the largest gain of any county in the State on the Democratic vote, having gained nearly two thousand votes over the largest vote ever polled in the county, whilst the Radicals negroes and repeaters included, increased but a trifle over two hundred votes.

BADLY TREATED.

There is no use in disguising the fact that many Democrats, we among them, are chagrined at the means taken to defeat Mr. JAMES IRVIN for the Constitutional Convention. We can't say that he is any more deserving, or that we would have preferred his election to some others, neither could his friends object had he been squarely treated and then beaten; but we do unhesitatingly say that we do not know a more upright, active and efficient worker in our ranks. He was fairly and squarely nominated in Convention, receiving the second highest vote and was entitled to the support of every Democrat in the county, which he received with but very few exceptions. That he has been defeated by a paltry vote of less than fifty while he was actively engaged working for the balance of the ticket, as is demonstrated by the returns from his (Second) ward and neglecting his own canvass is apparent, and had his friends for one moment supposed that any underground work was going on they could and would have given him the highest vote of any of the candidates. But he is defeated and by a trick; and now let us hope that the vengeance of some people is satisfied.

JAMES M. COOPER.

It is with no ordinary sensation of sorrow that we find it our duty this morning to announce the decease of the gentleman whose name heads these remarks. He died on yesterday morning, at his residence in Allegheny city, in the 65th year of his age, of typhoid fever.

Col. COOPER was a native of Baltimore, but has been a resident here for the past thirty years, during all of which he has earned and maintained the reputation of being not only a first-class business man, but also a man of a high degree of intelligence, and of a character beyond reproach.

The intelligence of his demise will strike many hearts with sorrow.

SOME people, mostly Republicans, were somewhat puzzled last week because THE POST displayed its little rooster over the fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention on the Democratic-Liberal ticket, and who were sure of an election. They could not see how the Democrats could be elected when the Radicals carried the State by so large a majority. For their edification we quote the first section of the act in regard to the holding of the Constitutional Convention, as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of this Commonwealth delegates to a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State. The said Convention shall consist of 133 members, to be elected in manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected.

EXAMINE.

The official footing up shows a total vote for Governor in this county amounting to 42,261. Of which—

Hartranft received	25,771
Buckalew	16,490

In 1868, at the Presidential election there was a total vote of 40,158. Of which—

Grant received	25,487
Seymore	14,671

The figures show an aggregate increase of votes amounting to 2,103.

Democratic	1,819
Radical	284

Going back to 1864, we find the aggregate vote to have been 33,933.

Lincoln	21,519
McClellan	12,414
Total increase in 8 years	8,328
Democratic	4,255
Radical	4,076

The result of this examination proves that from 1868 to 1872 the aggregate vote of this county has increased *five and a quarter on the hundred*. Of this increase, the Democrats have received a little over *four and a half*, and the Radicals not quite *three quarters* of one, on each hundred.

It also proves that from 1864 to 1872, the vote of this county has increased very nearly *twenty-five on each hundred*. Of this increase the Democrats have obtained over *twelve and a half* in each hundred, and the Radicals a fraction over *twelve per cent.*

The increase *per centum* on the vote of each party was as follows:

From 1868 to 1872, our increase has been 12½ *per centum*; the Radical increase has been 1½ *per centum*.

From 1864 to 1872, our increase has been over 34 *per centum*; the Radical increase has been less than 19 *per centum*.

From all this it appears, that in the face of all the influences brought to bear by an active, energetic, and sometimes unscrupulous majority, the Democratic minority in this county has not merely held its own, but has grown during the past eight years not only vote for vote and nearly two hundred over; but in proportionate increase in spite of the use of money, the negro vote which has been a complete gain to our opponents, and the colonising, we have almost doubled the Radical growth.

To say that we feel gratified at all this, is an imperfect expression of our feelings; it should encourage all our friends to new efforts.

LABOR MEN TO THE FRONT!

Do the workingmen, including the miners, suppose they have gained by the triumph of the Republican party in the State? If they have any such idea, they will find themselves mistaken. The triumph of CAMERON means the triumph of corporations and monopolies. There will be no eight hours as a full day's labor, nor relief for the miner. Let the latter class look at the signatures on the paper certifying to HARTRANFT, making themselves his conspicuous advocates, and subscribing thousands of dollars to buy votes; they will there find such names as HORNER, WALTON, BROWN, HAYS, WHITMORE, WALTER, MCDONALD, ARMSTRONG and others largely interested in coal operations, who have made their peace with the future Governor. There are no miners' names to that paper, nor were they asked to subscribe; they were simply told to vote, which they did with great unanimity. Unless they join hands with the Democrats in they coming session of the Legislature, they will find themselves worse off than ever. *Let them demand pay for every pound of coal they dig, and abolish al screens*, and thus test the sincerity of the men they have assisted to place in power. We know they intend to cheat them, but the workingmen don't seem to have discovered it.

TOO THIN TO WASH.

We hope now that HARTRANFT has promised to have restored to the Treasury, the money EVANS and others stole, he will endeavor to get back his due bill for $7,000 which he had not time to get before the election. A greater case of false-pretence was never enacted in this State. HARTRANFT had the opportunity to collect all this money years ago, but he and GEARY and others were too busy dividing the plunder. Where is EVANS and who keeps him out of sight?

THE POST and other Democratic journals have very freely accused General HARTRANFT of want of ability in the speech-making line. He was serenaded, a few evenings since, at his home in Norristown, and in response made some remarks that will be very attentively considered by certain persons who were very animated in their hostility to him.—*Gazette.*

Why not tell the whole truth, neighbor? Don't you know that that speech was prepared by RUSSELL ERRETT and HARTRANFT merely read it; and that some of his hearers complained that he "took the starch right out" of it by stammering so badly?

A FOLLOWER of YERKES, HARTRANFT & Co., is going around Allegheny city asking truly loyal subscribers to discontinue the *Leader* because that paper opposed the due bill candidate. The same game was tried on THE POST in 1862 with its advertisers, but it did not amount to much and we have lived long enough to be asked and to grant pardon to the parties engaged in the disreputable business. The *Leader* proprietors should endeavor to catch the squirt and bring suit for damages. They can make it if the offender is responsible and not a poor hireling in the pay of the thieves.

THE ATTEMPT TO STUFF THE BALLOT-BOX AT BEAVER FALLS.

It is pretty well settled that the vigilance of Democrats in exposing the attempted frauds at Beaver Falls prevented that place from giving almost as large a majority for HARTRANFT as some of the wards in Philadelphia, where the boxes were stuffed with the votes of repeaters, thieves and cutthroats.

The Radical papers may deny the attempted villainy, and they may get some "well-known and respected citizens" as the endorsers of YERKES and HARTRANFT, to say it is all right; but the public will be anxious to see what they and the Clerk of Courts of Beaver County will have to say to the interrogatories propounded by a number of leading citizens and members of the bar of both political parties, and which are given below. The Beaver *Argus* says the communication was handed to Clerk HART on Monday last, and, after consultation with his friends, he "decided on making no answer for one week." The communication reads as follows:

BEAVER, PA., Oct. 12, 1872.

JOHN C. HART, Esq., Clerk of Courts:

DEAR SIR:—On the third day of October, 1872, by virtue of an Act of Assembly authorizing you to appoint two Return Inspectors of elections for the borough of Beaver Falls, in this county, you appointed as one of such inspectors a man calling himself, among other names, James M. Allen or James M. Allen, sr., a stranger in our community, and universally known as a "repeater" and a scoundrel. One of the undersigned, a gentleman in whose veracity the other subscribers hereto have the most undoubting confidence, saw the certificate of Allen's appointment in your office and in your own hand writing; and another unimpeachable witness will testify, that he was present when you delivered it to a citizen of Beaver Falls. Indeed, so far as we are informed, you have never denied that you appointed Allen one of said Inspectors; on the contrary, you have admitted it to more than one of the undersigned.

Now, in view of your certificate, published on Monday, the 7th instant, that no petition asking the appointment of said Allen was ever filed in your office, as well as the affidavits of J. L. B. Dawson and Harry Patterson published therewith, that they did not recommend said appointment; and further, in view of the fact that your certificate aforesaid has been improperly used and construed as a denial that said appointment was ever made, the undersigned, as members of the bar of Beaver county, and without distinction of party, beg leave to respectfully request written answers to the following inquiries:

1. At whose request, instance or recommendation (made either in writing or otherwise) did you appoint the said Allen a Return Inspector of elections for the borough of Beaver Falls, or with whom did you consult relative to such appointment before making the same, and when and to whom did you deliver the certificate of appointment.

2. At whose instance, request or suggestion, and under what circumstances did you assume to revoke or cancel the appointment of said Allen?

3. Please furnish us with any other information, relative to this matter whereof you may be possessed.

As your action in making this appointment was of a purely *public* and *official* character and not a thing to be surrounded with mystery, you will readily perceive, that, under existing circumstances the foregoing inquiries are strictly pertinent and proper, and such as any citizen desirous of probing an attempted fraud has a right to make. We, as members of the bar and officers or the courts whereof you are clerk, are especially interested in having the charge now being made against yourself fully cleared up. We therefore trust that your answer to the above questions will be so *full* and *frank* as to completely allay all suspicions of any criminal intent on your part, and cause the respect and confidence with which we have hitherto regarded you to remain unimpaired. Hoping for a speedy reply, we remain very respectfully,

B. B. Chamberlain,	S. Magaw,
S. B. Wilson,	Henry Hice,
J. K. Peirsoll,	E. B. Daugherty,
John W. Wickham	H. R. Moore,
J. H. McCreery,	Frank Wilson,
J. M. Buchanan,	F. H. Agnew,
J. H. Cunningham,	E. P. Kuhn,
Joseph Ledlie,	James Cameron.
John B. Young.	

In order that the reader may know who ALLEN is, we copy from the *Argus* the following sketch:

1st. That James M. Allen, *alias* "Specks," is a notorious ballot-box stuffer, whose headquarters and home are at Philadelphia.

2d. That J. L. B. Dawson and Hal. Patterson, in their affidavits last week, while they did not swear positively that James M. Allen, *alias* Specks was not appointed Return Inspector for Beaver Falls, they still so twisted their oaths as to make the impression everywhere that no such appointment had ever been made.

3 It is a well authenticated fact here, that Allan, *alias* Specks *was* appointed one of the Return Inspectors for that borough, and measures are now on foot to ascertain on whose recommendation his appointment was made, and at whose suggestion Clerk Hart assumed to revoke it.

4 When the names of the parties here who handled Allen, *alias* Specks, while that villian was in this county are known, the public will have no difficulty in determining who the scoundrels are who bargained with him in Philadelphia to come here to tamper with the ballots of our people.

Friends of popular liberty, watch and wait. By your votes given on the 8th inst., we judge you did not believe the startling facts laid before you in a circular issued from this office on the eve of the election. All the material points in that circular are true, and the evidence to sustain them is at hand, and will be given in such a way that neither denials or oaths made by implicated parties will even shake, much less refute it.

THE entire strenght of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was thrown in favor of HARTRANFT and ALLEN, and i would be very ungratful in the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor General and Legislature not to give it all it wants this winter, which promises to be no trifling amount. We advise that corporation to get all it can, for there will be a decided check and limitation put upon the powers of corporations, by the Convention called to amend the constitution, of which Mr. BUCKALEW will be a member.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The *Age* makes mention of the following incident as a specimen of the manner of conducting the election:

We have already called attention to the case in the Sixth division of the Tenth ward. There the officer appointed by the authority of the United States Supervisor of Elections, ventured to perform his duty by challenging a "repeater," who was voting in the name of a well-known citizen. For this the United States Supervisor was dragged from the precinct house by the Deputy Marshal of the United States!

The following description of the way the repeating gang from New York operated, ought to open the eyes of the moral community, particularly the men who have certified to the honesty ond integrity of the CAMERON'S, SWOOPE'S and MACKEY'S:

"The" Allen brags of having made $6,000 out of his gang after having paid them liberally for their votes. He was describing how the work was done to some of his friends on Friday, stating that it beat anything that he ever saw or heard of before. "The men," said he, "would deposit their ballots, and as soon as they got outside of the room where the ballot-box was the money would be handed them and off they would go to the next polling place, where the same programme would be gone through with." One of the parties listening to Allen's story asked him if they did not have trouble in evading the officers. "Not a bit," responded Allen; "we were all protected by the police and United States marshals. If any person challenged us or attempted to interfere with our voting, they were taken care of by either the police or marshals." The parties who went to Philadelphia from the Fifth ward of this city have since their return been bragging that they voted forty-five times each in Philadelphia on Tuesday. They state that they were divided into parties of twenty and twenty-five each, and each party was provided with an omnibus. They would back up to one polling place, all go in and vote, go out and get their pay, jump into the omnibus again and drive to the next polling place where they had been ticketed to vote, and go through with the same performance, keeping it up from morning until night. This is the way the election in Philadelphia, over which the Radicals are now rejoicing, was conducted. The repeaters who were taken to that State from this city are so elated over the big day's work and profitable job that they had, and the easy manner which they voted early and often under the protection of the ring which rules the Keystone State, backed as it was by the Federal Administration, that they are unable to keep their villainy to themselves, but are going around the city boasting of it. It appears from this statement that "The" Allen gang made the most money and voted the oftenest. Next to his gang, in the magnitude of their operations, were those under the manipulation and management of the custom house officers. It is impossible to ascertain how many of these repeaters were taken on from this city, but one of the conductors on the railroad between here and Philadelphia says he is certain there were more than 500. But supposing that there were 500, and they voted on the average forty times each, that would make 20,000 votes from this source alone, without counting the work of the local repeaters, the colonized negroes, and other sources of fraud. One of the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia was in this city on Friday. He is a Republican and voted for the Republican ticket. In a conversation with a friend here he said that the general belief was that there are not less than twent-five thousand fraudulent votes polled for Hartranft on Tuesday, for which was paid from ten to twenty-five dollars per vote. Such are some of the evidence of the unparalleled frauds committed by the Cameron ring in the Keystone State to maintain its supremacy. This is the way the "victory" was obtained about which the Republicans in this city who profess to so much virtue, and such papers as the *Independent*, which pretends to so much piety, are jubilant. If the administration keep itself in power by such means the tax payers of the country will find out some day that they are footing the bill. If they can carry out such a scheme of fraud now, what will prevent their repeating it in the future, and thus defeat the will of the people for all time to come? If the frauds of last Tuesday are allowed to go unrebuked there will be no end to them in the future. They furnish proof strong as Holy Writ that the only safety for the republic is in the one term principle for President, thereby removing the temptation of the Administration to use such means to renew and extend its power. It makes the one term principle a vital one to the existence of the republic.

"NAME THEM."

So Say We.

That the so-called majority for HARTRANFT to some extent was manufactured by a few venal Democrats is apparent, and we agree fully with the Harrisburg *Patriot* that the names of the perpetrators of the villainy, wherever discovered, should be given to the public, and means taken to prevent a repetition of their dishonorable practices. The *Patriot* thus shows up one of the gang:

That Samuel Josephs, member-elect from the third district of Philadelphia, was an active participant in the recent outrages upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania, there is not the slightest reason to doubt. His name is already too redolent of political infamy and corruption to occasion the least surprise at its mention in this connection. For years he has came up annually as a representative from Philadelphia to traffic in corrupt legislation, and to dishonor the party to which he owes nominal allegiance. The returns of the Fourth ward, which constitutes the major part of his district, give Josephs 2,784 to 557 for Joseph Megary, the reform candidate—a majority of 2,227 for Josephs, which faintly shows the high appreciation in which he is held by his constituents. In this same ward the vote for Governor is as follows: Buckalew 2,022; Hartranft 1,226; majority for Buckalew, 796. That Mr. Buckalew received a majority at all is due to the mere fear of overdoing the job by the ruffianly conspirators.

In order that the work might be more effectually accomplished Josephs was placed on both tickets. He became the ring Republican candidate as well as the regular Democratic candidate. Thus the repeating could go on in the interest of Hartranft and the ring without in the slightest degree endangering the election of Josephs. For this service he and his associates connived at and assisted in the fraud on the Democratic party. The transaction is perfectly transparent in its infamy. Mr. Buckalew was the dread of rounders and repeaters, of the pardon brokers, and of all those who live by corruption and villainy in legislation and politics. His defeat was to be accomplished at any cost, in order that crime might thrive.

AN ADDRESS.

By the Democratic And Liberal State Committees.

The following address has been issued by the Chairmen of the Democratic and Liberal State Committees:

To the People of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1872.

We have lost a battle, but the field should not be surrendered. Fraud has held high carnival in Philadelphia, and paralyzed our ranks throughout the State; but the insolent triumph should renew every friend of regenerated government to increased exertions.

The official vote declared in Philadelphia has not even the semblance of correctness. The officers charged with the returns at the meeting of the Return Judges were not sworn. The returns were read off without opportunity for examination. The computation of the vote was not made out, and the papers were not subsequently taken to the office where the law required they should be, but elsewhere, for final manipulation. By this process, practiced in open defiance of law and public decency, the candidate on the State ticket who received the lowest number of votes is returned as having a larger vote than his associates.

We had no power to purge the fraudulent registration of this city—no authority to restrain illegal voters—and now have no tribunal adequate to the punishment of election officers and others who conspired to pollute the ballot-box.

Yet the principles involved in this contest will not perish by a temporary defeat in Pennsylvania, whether honest or fraudulent. The nation is the battle ground of reform, and even without Pennsylvania right may achieve victory in November.

Pennsylvania may not be able to give her electoral vote to vindicate self-government, but she must not be voiceless in the struggle. Her people must manfully stand to their principles and organization. The necessity for the exercise of the independent power of the people in this State is made doubly imperative by the means employed to defeat us on Tuesday last, and he is unworthy of the blessings of liberty who would withhold his every effort because local or temporary defeat is probable.

This battle of Reform will be won. It may not be this year, but surely in the near future. It appeals to every friend of national peace and purity, to every votary of State and universal regeneration, and to every citizen who values the sanctity of the elective franchise. There must be no faltering in the ranks. Let the friends of HORACE GREELEY, and the principles he represents everywhere, perfect their organization at once. We can deserve victory in Pennsylvania, and that may save the nation. It will certainly save our cause from dishonor and assure us early triumph.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
A. K. MCCLURE,
Chairman of Liberal Republican State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC and Liberal journals all over the country have never experienced so much annoyance from the abuses of postmasters as they have this campaign. Their papers have been suppressed, because the Administration feared to let the truth go before the people, and others substituted, which favored the party in power. The Milwaukee *News* thus refers to this matter:

The Administration is not only using the officers who are paid out of the public treasury, for the purpose of speechmaking, but it is also bringing into its political service the whole enginery of the Post-office Department, with its tens of thousands of Postmasters, route agents, etc. Never before did so many Democratic newspapers fail to reach their subscribers, and never before did complaisant Postmasters so kindly proffer Radical newspapers in their stead to the disappointed. This thing is being carried out with a high hand. Postmasters, are *required* to furnish Radical committees with the names of subscribers to Democratic and Liberal newspapers, in order that the Grant newspapers may be substituted. The New York *Tribune* seems to be especially aimed at in these operations, and Gen. Grant's officials, have in many cases rendered themselves liable to fine and imprisonment in the zeal for their chief, by removing the *Tribune* from its wrappers and substituting the New York *Times* in its stead. The postmasters have been appealed to by the same agencies to suppress the Chicago *Tribune* and to put the *Inter-Ocean* in its place. And in Minnesota, the St. Paul postmaster, who publishes a newspaper, has sent his circular to the postmasters of the State, to get the lists of the *Pioneer*, a Liberal paper, for the purpose of sending his paper to their subscribers. This daring violation of the postoffice law is not confined to one State, but seems to prevail over the Union. Is it not in itself a conclusive reason why these men should be displaced?

HON. GEORGE W. MORGAN made a gallant fight in the Ninth (O.) District, and the people of the District should be ashamed of themselves for not electing him. The relative difference between General MORGAN and his opponent may be understood when it is given out that MORGAN gained 515 votes in his own county of Knox, while ROBINSON gained 84 in his own county of Union. General MORGAN'S home organ, the Mount Vernon *Banner*, speaking of the result, says:

"As for General Morgan himself, he originally became a candidate for Congress against his own wishes, and almost against his will. He has given six years of his life to the interests of the people, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his fellow-citizens appreciate his services. Early next spring he will resume the practice of the law, from which his public duties have called him. He desires us to return his cordial thanks to those of his fellow-citizens who have given him their suffrages, but while he feels grateful to them, he cherishes no unkindness to those whose right it was to prefer another to himself."

THE Liberal press rallies bravely after the battle, and bends to the work of Reform with undaunted spirit and renewed energy. Not one gives up the fight, but each calls for closer organization and harder work. "We can win if we will." is the cry of all.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Democraic, Liberal Republican and German Reform Voters of Allegheny County:

The recent election has resulted in the present success of your political adversaries. Bribery, corruption and fraud have done their work. The will of the honest people of the State has been set at naught. Your pure and honorable candidates have been defeated. Our noble Commonwealth has been delivered into the hands of the corruptionists for at least another year.

But sad as is this result, you must not pause to contemplate it now. Another duty awaits you. The November election is at hand. Your candidates are eminently worthy of your support. The national principles they represent demand your utmost energy and zeal. The success of these has been measurably endangered by the result of the recent election. It behooves you to be up and doing, lest they suffer defeat by your supineness.

But this is not all that is now at stake. The purity of the ballot-box has been polluted by systematic fraud. Negro voters have been imported from other States. "Repeating," by both home and foreign mercenaries has been largely practiced. Bribery has been openly employed. Venal Democrats have been bought to deceive our voters. The majority of our misguided opponents, though themselves honest, have been made the instruments of gross corruption. These things you must in November expose, rebuke and punish. This you can do, by guarding the ballot-box more jealously than ever; by polling every vote you cast or failed to cast in October, and by invoking the laws against their violators.

In such a contest you cannot stand idle. The fight against corruption must be fought out. The warfare must be untiring, unfaltering and unrelenting.

We do not promise you success. It is unnecessary. Freemen, contending for great principles, do not count the cost. They never cease to fight till victory is achieved. Temporary defeat does not palsy their efforts. It only provokes to redoubled energy. Your strife is for the truth. The truth is mighty and must prevail.

The corruption fund of your antagonists is well nigh exhausted. Personal ends, now attained, inspired their infamous energy. This impulse to effort has ceased. Apprehension of the result of further provocation of the people will deter continued outrage. A repetition of such knavery would be dangerous.

But without these encouragements, your duty is plain before you. Keep up your organizations. Prefect them, if you can. Inspire your neighbors with your burning zeal. Select vigilance committees of your most faithful and energetic men. See that your every vote is polled. Consult with the Democracy and their allies about you, and earn success by deserving it.

By order of the Committee.
WM. D. MOORE, Chairman.

AMONG the appointment of Supervisors by U. S. Commissioner DAVENPORT to represent the GRANT Republicans at the polls in New York in November are:

Custom House attaches (inspectors, clerks, &c.	81
Revenue officers	8
Post Office clerks and letter carriers	46
Brooklyn Navy Yard employes	14
Making a total of	149

This is only a first instalment, and the purpose is to put none but Government men on duty to watch the elections and control voters.

CHARLES O'CONOR, JAMES E. MOTT, WHEELER H. PECKHAM and JOSEPH CHOATE, differing politically, publish a long card in the New York papers volunteering their services as a sort of advisory board to secure honest assemblymen, and inviting confidential information concerning the candidates put in the field. When both candidates are morally unexceptionable they will make no recommendation, but in other cases they will make public, over their own signatures, the result of their investigations.

CAMERON is in high feather. He says: "Now, I have FORNEY, CURTIN, and MCCLURE all in one boat, and by Heaven we'll sink the boat."

WANTED—A GRANT man who can look an honest man squarely in the face and say HARTRANFT'S majority of 35,000 is an honest one.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Majorities by Counties.

Below we give the latest majorities as reported, most of them official. The official count will not vary very much from these figures:

Counties	Buckalew Dem.	Counties	Hartranft Rad.
Adams	273	Allegheny	9281
Berks	6051	Armstrong	966
Bucks	379	Beaver	802
Cambria	707	Bedford	4
Carbon	89	Blair	1019
Centre	420	Bradford	3009
Clarion	853	Butler	458
Clearfield	1437	Cameron	42
Clinton	614	Chester	2855
Columbia	1716	Crawford	558
Cumberland	562	Dauphin	2327
Elk	565	Delaware	1701
Fayette	677	Erie	2197
Fulton	328	Forest	78
Greene	1655	Franklin	373
Juniata	381	Huntingdon	1539
Lehigh	1540	Indiana	2282
Luzerne	1923	Jefferson	166
Lycoming	408	Lancaster	4710
Mifflin	121	Lawrence	1721
Monroe	2110	Lebanon	1463
Montour	245	McKean	75
Montgomery	33	Mercer	975
Northampton	3241	Northumberl'd	49
Perry	272	Philadelphia	20437
Pike	878	Potter	400
Schuylkill	398	Snyder	564
Sullivan	313	Somerset	1628
Wayne	911	Susquehanna	961
Westmoreland	894	Tioga	3128
Wyoming	230	Union	709
York	1958	Venango	656
		Warren	843
	32,182	Washington	354
			67,950
			32,182
		Hartranft's majority	35,768

PRESIDENTIAL.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Corrupting the Ballot Box—Hardnosed Attempt by a U. S. Revenue Officer to Bribe an Honest Election Officer.

LANCASTER, Pa., October 15.—Complaint was made to-day before Alderman Arnweg, by Reinehardt Reiler, Election Judge of the Eighth ward of Lancaster, against Dr. A. E. Muhlenberg, United States Collector of Revenue, for offering said Election Judge two hundred dollars to stuff the ballot box, to reduce Buckalew's majority to one hundred in said ward. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Muhlenberg.

TO THE DEMOCRACY

Address of the National Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The Democratic National Executive Committee to-day issued an address to the people of the United States, stating that as the October elections are over they enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country. In Georgia the Liberal victory was so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance a decision of at least 125 votes in the electoral College. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown. In Pennsylvania the distinguished chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election there was accomplished. In Ohio, despite unprecedented gains for the Liberal Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the election by a reduced majority, having brought the entire reserve vote to the polls. In Indiana the Democratic Liberal forces gained a most important success. The moral of these results is that there is a plain view for the national ticket, and energy and courage will assure it. The event in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, when considered with its causes, is the most appalling catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country. The address concludes by urging the friends in every State to catch inspiration from Georgia and Indiana, and struggle unceasingly from now until November for reform and honest administration of the government.

The address is signed by Augustus Schell, chairman of the committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—John Cochrane, chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, issues an address to the Liberal Republicans of the State, reviewing the results of the October elections, and claiming that twenty States casting nearly two hundred electoral votes, can still be carried for Greeley in November.

INDIANA.

Hendricks Elected Governor by 849 Majority—The Rest of the Republican State Ticket Successful. Except the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The Official vote of seventy-seven counties, received at the Secretary of State's office, with semi-official returns from the other eighteen counties, give Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor 894 majority; Leonidas Sexton, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,313 majority; W. W. Curry, Republican, for Secretary of State, 1,163 majority; J. A. Weldman, Republican, for Auditor, 1,224 majority; J. B. Glover, Republican, Treasurer, 1,520 majority; G. L. Orth, Republican, for Congressman at large, 1,147 majority; Wm. Williams, Republican, Congressman at large, 1,474 majority. The balance of the State ticket, except Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Republican. For the latter office Milton B. Hopkins, is elected. The Legislature from the official returns will stand 54 Republicans to 46 Democrats in the House and 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats in the Senate. The official vote of the Ninth Congressional District elects Neff over Shanks, Republican, by 28 votes, but one township in Shanks district 47 Republican votes were thrown out on account of the words "Republican ticket" printed at the head of the ticket. If these votes are allowed in the final count, Shanks will be elected by 19 votes. Both parties are preparing to renew the contest for the Presidential election.

Stirring Speech by T. A. Hendricks—Words of Good Cheer.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 16.—The Democratic and Liberal-Republican meeting at the Academy of Music to-night, was addressed by Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Governor elect, Judge Goodin, General Mansion, Hon. Jas. Williams and Hon. George W. Julian.

Mr. Hendrick said that the presence and enthusiasm of the audience assured him that the work yet to be done will be well done.

The contest through which we have just passed had many peculiar features. On the part of our opponents it was bitter and unscrupulous, and they used their money lavishly for corrupt purposes in conducting the campaign. But against all this formidable array, he came out of the struggle with over 1,000 majority. The work is not yet ended. We must commence the work for November. The New York election will be followed by a more decisive victory for Greeley and Brown The defeated candidates on our ticket are still with us. At the close of a campaign like this, some might question the propriety of alluding to my connection with it, but I must refer to one fact. I have been for many years conspicuous in the politics of the State, but never experienced such bitter attacks as in the present campaign. For my public acts ask no cover, but private affairs for contemptible purposes had been brought into question without reference to truth. But all their attacks added to the votes received. There is a sentiment of fair play and justice in the minds of the people which induce them to defend a man when unjustly assaulted. A little more effort would have elected both the Congressmen-at-Large and the whole State ticket. The vote of the Republicans in the election just closed was a turn in favor of reform. He was gratified to express his obligations for their support, and also gratified to know that the Democrats stood side by side with the Liberal Republicans in favor of reform and good government. He regretted that there is a single man in the Democratic party that received Grant's money and in return for it struck a blow against conciliation and honest administration of the laws. They will be rejected by the Democrats and, rejected by the Republicans as unfit to be trusted. Indiana can be carried for Greeley and Brown if we work vigorously. There is not a single man in Indiana but knows that there is occasion for reform. It is said that the fight between the boys in blue and the boys in gray is still going on, but I dispute that *in toto*. The war ended seven years ago. 1872 should be a year of jubilee, general rejoicing and gladness. I ask the soldier to make his ballot mean just what his bullet meant, not to make dissolution, but that the legitimate authority of the country might be restored and one republic continue with a united nation. Let the hatred, which separates the North and South, pass away, and we shall be brothers again as in days of old.

Mr. Hendricks in closing said that the Grantites had expended all their money, and could not get any more to import with and with proper organization and diligence on the part of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans the State can be carried for Mr. Greeley by five to ten thousand majority.

UP, GUARDS, AND AT THEM.

Cheerful Condition of the Canvass.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The Democratic National Executive Committee held a conference here yesterday, at which were present a number of leading Democrats, including Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Fenton, Wm. F. Phillips of Illinois, Gen. George W. McCook, Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, John A. Finch and Mr. Dowling of Indiana. Reports were made of a very encouraging character as to the canvass in the different States, and it was announced that the campaign would now be prosecuted with renewed energies.

"Drifting to Despotism"—A Bugle Call from the West—Significant Speech by Senator Schurz.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—Senator Schurz made a speech at St. Charles last night. He said the Liberals intend to vigorously fight to the end of the campaign, that there was nothing in the events which have just taken taken place, and in the circumstances surrounding them, which worried in any way or dampened the spirits of the men engaged in the Liberal movement. He said if Grant was re elected the country would witness the most corrupt administration it had ever seen; he denied there was freedom of election in the South, and he prophesied a time when they would have to fight fire with fire, force with force, and the country would witness the deplorable results seen in Mexico and South America; he said in four years from now they might be forced to elect Grant for the third time, and they would not be able to help themselves, for in that time he would be able to elect himself. He stated that he had always been a Republican, always advocated the principles of that party, always endorsed its course, and that the principles which he advocated, and the course which he pursued as a Republican, are his principles and his course still. He had never deviated from them, and now rejoiced in the virtual accomplishment of all he ever contended for. He acknowledged reverses, and that the issues of the campaign were doubtful, but the conclusion he drew was, that there being danger they must prepare for it. If they had difficulties to conquer they must put forth every effort. They had terrible odds against them, but so long as there is a fight so long there is hope of victory.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, last evening commenced a week's campaign in this State, at Middletown.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Row in the Radical Camp.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A Columbia, South Carolina, dispatch says that the bolters from the Republican party unsuccessfully attempted to get up a political meeting there. The negroes hissed Tomlinson, the candidate of the bolters for Governor, and Senator Sawyer off the platform.

Captain Carter will probably be bailed out. He was jailed on a charge of forging a political letter from President Grant.

The Regular Radical Ticket Successful—The Democrats Gain a Congressman.

COLUMBUS, S. C., October 16.—In the State elections to-day for Governor, State officers and five Congressman, the only decided opposition offered by the Democrats was in the South district, where Hon. B. Perry, ex Provisional Governor under Johnson's Administration, was nominated for Congress. It is thought that he is elected, defeating Wallace the present representative. It is generally conceded that the regular Republican State Ticket, with Moses for Governor, is elected, defeating what is known as the Bolter's ticket, with Tomlinson as the candidate for Governor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16.—Everything passed off quiet at the elections to-day. No conclusive returns are in, but the probabilities are that Moses and the regular Republican ticket are elected by a large majority.

NEW YORK.

The Mayoralty Contest—Four Richmonds in the Field.

NEW YORK, October 14.—It is now thought that Havemeyer will be nominated for the Mayoralty by the Committee of Seventy, and Commissioner George W. Van Nort, Tweed's successor, by the Republicans. This will make four candidates in the field for Mayor, the other nominees being Lawrence and O'Brien.

The Reform Association has issued an address favoring the election of William F. Havemeyer for Mayor.

James W. Covert has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First district of New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Hon. Augusta Schell gave a reception to-night in honor of Horace Greeley. The affair was of a purely social character.

ILLINOIS.

Address of the Liberal Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The Liberal Executive Committee of Illinois issued, this morning, an address to the Democratic and Liberal voters of the State, in which they review the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and declare that they have not, as claimed by the opponents, decided the Presidential election, and urge upon the people to relax none of their efforts in behalf of the Liberal cause and candidates, and victory is still within their grasp.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Contesting the Late Election.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A Raleigh, North Carolina, dispatch says that owing to the indefiniteness as to the requirement respecting a notice for contesting the recent election, the Democratic Committee decided to defer giving such a notice for the present.

MISSOURI.

Encouraging Address by the Liberal State Committee.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—The Liberal State Committee have issued an address to the Liberals of Missouri, in which the recent elections are reviewed and much hope for the future expressed. It is claimed that all the Southern States, except ing North and South Carolina and Mississippi, will go for Greeley, giving him ninety-eight electoral votes. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada and Missouri are regarded as certain for the Liberal ticket, giving eighty-three more votes, or enough within three to elect. New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and Illinois, although doubtful, are considered almost certain for Greeley. At least enough votes will be obtained from them to render victory in November sure.

Liberal-Democratic County Nominations in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—The Liberal Republicans held their County Convention to-day and nominated a full county ticket, made up mainly of selections from the Republican and Democratic county tickets. The following are the nominees:

Presiding Justice of County Court, Jas Speer O'Connor, Democrat; Sheriff, P. C. Taylor, Democrat; County Collector, Chas. A. Mantz, Democrat; Circuit Judge, Chester H. Krum, Republican; County Marshal, Adolph Ehler, Liberal; Coroner, D. Wilcox, Liberal; Public Administratar, Henry Gambs, Republican; Circuit Attorney, G. W. Luebke, Liberal; Assistant Attorney, L. B. Beach, Republican; School Superintendent, George Murphy, Republican.

KANSAS.

A Radical Jubilee and What Came of It.

FT. SCOTT, October 12.—The Republicans had a grand demonstration here today, and to-night Chas. Stone, a boy of ten years, was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon, and Nelson Riggs and Nat. Margrave, gunners, were shockingly burned and lacerated about the neck and arms.

Policeman Browning, while attempting to arrest a colored man to-night for disturbance, was attacked by Amos Reavis, another colored man. Browning shot Reavis through the heart killing him instantly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Politics in the Bay State.

BOSTON, October 16.—General Butler was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Massachusetts District to-day.

The Democrats and Liberals in the same District have nominated Charles P. Thompson for Congress.

The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts have urgently requested that the Labor men ignore old parties in the coming Presidential election, as their cause has been injured and vote for neither candidate.

OHIO.

Democratic State Committee in Council.

COLUMBUS, October 16.—The Democratic State Committee met here to-day, with prominent Democrats from all parts of Ohio, to consult relative to the political situation. The meeting was strictly private. A very hopeful spirit was manifested, and it was agreed to prosecute the campaign with vigor. Among those present were George H. Pendleton, General McCook, Senator Thurman and several members of Congress.

VERMONT.

Re-election of Morrill to the United States Senate.

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 15.—The Legislature this evening elected J. S. Morvill to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote of 217 to 171. The Democrats voted for Waldo Bingham.

POLITICALITIES.

WARTFORD, CONN., October 16.—The Democratic and Liberal Committees of this city to-day nominated W. W. Eaton for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of I. L. Strong, deceased.

The Republican Convention will meet to-morrow, and General M. R. Hawley will probably be nominated.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Horace Greeley has been obliged to decline an invitation to visit Chicago, owing to the delicate health of his wife.

THE TURF.

Goldsmith Maid Finds Her Equal at Last.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., October 16.—The race between Goldsmith Maid and Occident, at the Agricultural Park course, Sacramento, this morning, drew a crowd of ten thousand people, among them many leading citizens of the State. The race was for a purse of $10,000; mile heats, best three in five. Occident is a sorrel gelding, about nine years of age, who served his time in a vegetable wagon, and was unknown to the public until purchased by Ex-Governor Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and trained by Mr. Eoff, a well-known horseman. The Maid was the favorite at the outset, 100 being freely staked on her against 55 on Occident.

Both horses were in excellent trim this morning, and the track was in splendid condition. The weather was warm and pleasant, and the spectators expected a lively contest. This was the first race for Occident, and no one cared to anticipate his action. His speeding tests this morning were satisfactory, and it was believed that he would do himself justice in the races.

First heat—Occident drew the pole and commenced scoring, at half-past two; nine false starts were made, Budd Doble driver of the Maid, always coming up in front of, and holding Occident back. He was fined $150 for refusing to obey the orders of the judges. Two more false starts were made and the horse finally got off on the 11 score at half-past three. Occident showed a length ahead to the first quarter; time 33¼. He opened a gap of day-light at the half mile; time 1¼. When approaching the three-quarter the Maid collared the horse and passed him coming down the home stretch, Doble laying on the whip. The Maid passed the line three lengths ahead; time 2:20½; Occident 2:21¼. Occident behaved splendidly and was not fretted by scoring. Neither horses showed signs of fatigue. Occident still has many friends.

Second heat—The Maid passed the string twenty yards ahead. Time 2:20½ Third heat—Maid won easily in 2:22.

HONORED DEAD.

Obsequies of the Late Wm. H. Seward.

AUBURN, October 14.—A cold, drizzling rainstorm prevails here this morning, and the city wears a gloomy appearance. A large number of distinguished citizens arrived by the early trains. Business is suspended, and general quietude prevails at an early hour.

Viewing the Remains.

A large number of persons viewed the remains of Mr. Seward as he lay in state. Among those present were Thurlow Weed, Samuel B. Ruggles, John Bigelow, Hamilton Fish, Ex-Governor Morgan, R. H. Pryor and Thomas Murphy.

The Streets

were thronged with people who arrived by trains and in private conveyances. The storm continued but the streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators. No less than six thousand formed in line. There was no one present at the services, which took place at the residence except the family and relatives. Dr. Brainard officiated. After the services at the house the remains were carried to the church, the bells of the various churches in the city tolling.

The Church

was filled with the exception of the seats reserved for the family and the pall bearers and thousands, unable to gain admittance, were obliged to stand in the rain outside. The church was tastefully draped with mourning. On the altar was a cross formed of autumn-tinted leaves. The sable cloth on the altar was hung in festoons fastened with miniature sheaves of wheat. The pew of the family of the deceased was draped in mourning. In front of the altar some fifty clergymen and minister of various denominations were seated. Reverent Doctor Brainard, rector of Saint Peter's, was assisted by Rev. William D. Doty of Saint Paul's Waterloo; Rev, Charles R. Hale, of St. Johns, Auburn and Rev. Thomas G. Reed, of Geneva. At 2:50 P. M. the assisting clergy marched down the aisle to the front entrance of the church, and there met Dr. Brainard with the remains. A procession was formed, led by the assisting clergy, repeating the introductory sentences of "I am the Resurrection and the Life, &c." Then came Dr. Brainard, and behind him the remains, borne by the former servants of the deceased. Then followed the family of deceased, and after them the following

Pall Bearers:

Thurlow Weed, Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Richard Schell, Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Hon. Henry Wells, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. George W. Patterson, formerly Lieutenant Governor with Gov. Seward; Hon. James Bowen, Hon. Michael S. Myers, James Seymour, Richard Steele, Hon. Nelson Beardsley, formerly law partner of Seward; Hon. Daniel Hewson, Hon. Enos T. Throop Martin, Hon. John Porter and Gen. J. H. Chedell.

The Remains

were placed on a couch in front of the altar; the deceased's family took their places in their pews, and the servants and pall bearers filed into the reserved pews. During all this the congregation rose to their feet and remained standing. The choir then sang the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days," &c. Dr. Potter then read the lesson commencing "Now is Christ risen from the dead," &c. Rev. Dr. Brainard then gave out Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's beautiful hymn, "I would not live always." The Lord's Prayer was then said by the clergy. Dr. Brainard then said the prayer for persons in affliction and other prayers in the burial service, when he pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Brainard then announced that an opportunity would be given the congregation to view the remains by passing up the middle aisle and thence out of the West door. The entire congregation availed themselves of this opportunity. The beautiful flowers brought from New York, and which graced the parlor in which the remains laid in State, were brought to the church and placed on the casket. After the congregation had all passed out.

The Procession

was formed in the following order and marched to Fort Hill Cemetery:

Attending physicians, officiating clergy, pall bearers, hearse, the family, the clergy, the Common Council, Board of Education, distinguished strangers, foreign delegations, military in citizen's dress, firemen in citizen's dress, civic associations and citizens.

On Reaching the Cemetery

the remainder of the Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Brainard—"dust to dust"—and the curtain fell upon obsequies, the most simple and impressive ever performed over the remains of a man so great in life and so universally honored and esteemed in death.

The lot in which deceased was buried is situated on a gradually sloping bank in Glen Haven, and is surrounded by noble old trees. The grave lies between two beautiful sarcophagi, one containing the remains of his former wife on the left, and the other those of his daughter on the right. All the military, firemen and civic socities were in citizen's dress, and no music was in line.

Honors to the Dead Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Business is suspended and the buildings draped in mourning.

Telegram from President Grant.

President Grant to-day sent the following telegram to William H. Seward, Jr., of Ashburn:

"I condole with you and the nation in the loss of a kind father and eminent statesman. His services to the country have become a part of its history. I regret that I cannot attend the funeral to-day, to participate in the last earthly honors to the remains of the distinguished patriot and statesman."

Reply to the President's Missive.

AUBURN, October 14.—The following answer was sent to President Grant's telegram:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C:

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in behalf of all the members of the family of our father, we return you our heartfelt and sincere thanks for your expression of sympathy with them in this great affliction.

(Signed) W. F. SEWARD,
W. H. SEWARD, JR.

Tributes of Respect.

CHICAGO, October 14.—The flags on the Government buildings here to-day were at half-mast. The Custom House closed at noon, out of respect to the memory of Ex-Secretary Seward.

Funeral of Rev. Sam'l Seabury.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The funeral of the Rev. Samuel Seabury, Professor of Biblical learning and interpreter of Scripture in the general Theological seminary, took place to-day. Bishops Potter and Openheimer, Dean Forbes, the faculty and students of the seminary, and a large number of clergy and laity were present at the services. Bishop Potter invited the clergy to meet on Wednesday to take appropriate action.

The Convention to Amend the Constitution.

The convention will meet at Harrisburg, in the State Capitol, on the second Tuesday of November, when "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to call the convention to order and to submit all the returns of elections in his possession and to read the aforesaid proclamation of the Governor, and thereupon said convention shall proceed to organize by electing one of their number president, and, after the members are sworn in, such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of business." After these preliminaries, the convention will, of course, proceed to the work for which it was called.

It will have the power either to submit a new constitution, the present one amended, or specific amendments—whichever course it deems most proper. It is further provided that one-third of the members shall have the right to require a seperate and distinct vote on any amendment submitted. The power to change the Declaration of Rights is withheld from the convention as well as the right to create and submit any proposition establishing a court of exclusive equity jurisdiction.

The convention is to fix the time and manner of submitting the new constitution or the amendments to the people, subject, however, to the limitation above noted in regard to separate submission, and a majority vote adopts. The election is to be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth. The compensation of the members is fixed at one thousand dollars, with the usual mileage. Vacancies in the membership of the convention are to be filled, when the vacancy is a delegate at larege, by those members at large who were elected by the political party which chose the member whose place is to be filled; if a city or district delegate, by those members at large "who shall have been voted for by the same, or by a majority of the same voters who shall have voted for such district or city member." The last section of the act instructs the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare a form of notice of election of members, to be proclaimed in the usual manner by the sheiffs of the several counties.

With this brief resume we drop the subject for the present, only to recur to it, and to suggest such amendments as we may deem most useful and proper. —*Phila Press.*

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

Private Testimonial to Hon. Horace Greeley.

(Boston Post.)

The following letter and the accompanying testimonial was forwarded to Hon. Horace Greeley yesterday.

NO. 10 OLIVER STREET,
BOSTON, Oct. 17, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—In the public journals and in private conversation, you are so often referred to as the "Wood Chopper of Chappaqua," that I have coupled with my admiration of yourself as a man and my enthusiasm for you as a candidate a desire to present to you a slight testimonial of my personal regard. Now, my dear Sir, as you are yet a private citizen and in no sense a public officer, I trust you will consent to accept from me as a friend, the specimen of American manufacture, which I this day forward to you by express—namely, a Hatchet, or small Axe—and that you will accept therewith the expression of my gratitude to you for what you have already done in behalf of American industry and for the protection of American labor. I remain, with the highest respect for yourself personally.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN B. TAFT.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, New York.

The hatchet forwarded by Mr. Taft is probably the most beautiful specimen of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It was cast at the works of the Douglas Axe Company, of which Mr. Taft is a Director, is of solid steel bearing the company's imprint. It is inclosed in a beautiful rosewood case, bearing the monogram "H. G." in guilt. As a specimen of workmanship, it possesses rare excellence. The gift will no doubt receive the appreciation from the distinguished recipient that it deserves.

Another Brother-in-Law.

The New York *Tribune* makes the following statement:

The Associated Press dispatch which announces the order for the arrest of Dr. Muhlenberg, United States Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for an attempt to bribe the Election Judge to stuff the ballot-box against Buckalew, would have been fairer if it had told the whole truth. The United States Collector, thus punished for an effort to bribe an Election Judge to aid in the fraudulent defeat of Buckalew, is the brother-in-law of Simon Cameron! How many of Cameron's agents succeeded, in efforts like this in which his brother-in-law failed? And in the face of a demonstration like this, of the way in which Pennsylvania was carried, how much longer will reputable men, who would be ashamed to be caught in dishonesty to the extent of a dime, continue to rejoice over the gigantic corruption that, in one dishonest way and another, reversed the will of a State? How much longer will honest men shut their eyes to sights like this of Simon Cameron's brother-in-law under arrest, for attempted ballot-box stuffing, and repeat the stale answer, "Oh! I don't mind these stories of fraud. The "defeated party always calls out fraud." That is what we used to hear in answer to every protest against the outrages of the Tammany Ring. By and by there came an earthquake, and the name of Tweed is now as infamous as, one day, that of Simon Cameron will be.

The Vote of Crawford County—New County Wanted.

The official canvass of the election in this county on Tuesday last, shows that 13,504 votes were cast in Crawford County for Governor. The whole number of votes cast in the county for Governor in 1869 was 10,972. In 1868 at the State election 12,416 votes were cast for Auditor General. And at the Presidental election in November following there were cast 12,777 votes. It is probable that the vote of November this year will show an increase in the county over the vote of October. Both parties seemed to put forth their best efforts in rallying their forces.

A comparison of the vote in our county this year, for the purpose of obtaining the present relative strength of the two parties ought not to be made with the vote of 1869, because the vote that year was very light, and of course nothing satisfactory from such a comparison could be reached. The comparison, therefore, of the vote of last Tuesday should be made with that of 1868. At the October election of that year the Republican majority was 1,635, and at the November election it was 1,867. But to leave no grounds for a charge of unfairness, we will compare the returns of the October election in this county this year with those of the October election in 1868. Total vote for Governor in Crawford county this year, 13,504. Total vote for Auditor General, 1868, 12,416—increase, 1,088 For Governor, '72, Hartranft receives 7,031, Buckalew 5,473. For Auditor General 1868, Hartranft received 7,026, Boyle 5,399. Hartranft's majority in Crawford county, 1868, for Auditor-General, 1,636. In 1872, for Governor, his majority is 558. Decrease 1,078. Hartranft receives this year for Governor five more votes in the county than he received for Auditor-General in 1868. Buckalew receives 1,083 more votes for Governor this year than Boyle, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, received in 1868.

The above exhibit shows whether the Administration party in this county is holding its own, or whether it is losing ground, and to what extent. There is no speculation in the above, but a showing of figures now on record. Titusville casts more than one-eighth of all the votes in the county. The Republican party will have the sole responsibility in the Legislature this winter for passing, or refusing to pass, a bill for the new county. What says Messrs. Bates and Oliver? The justice of our claim for a new county has became so apparent that the passage of the bill can now be easily accomplished. In fact our members have only to ask for it, and it will be granted. No money to buy its passage will be required. The Cameron ring having now full swing in the Legislature, will have enough other sources from which to enrich themselves.—*Titusville Courier.*

No Forgiveness.

A writer in the *World* states: It is now twenty seven years ago since Simon Cameron first bought his way into the Senate of the United States. It was coincident with the beginning of the Polk Administration, of which Mr. Buchanan, always an enemy, was at least the nominal chief. Then was it that, knowing his capacity of mischief, the new Administration sent to the new Senator a confidential messenger—a gentleman still living—to say that there was no reason for hostility between them, for that the President and his advisers desired to treat Mr. Cameron and his friends kindly. They little knew their man. Truthful tradition tells us the reply was one of scorn and defiance. "Tell them," said he, garnishing his message with phrases which decorum forbids our repeating, "that it is very doubtful if I should be kind to them. I never forgive." And the war began. For four long years the Pennsylvania Senator was a festering thorn in the side of the Administration. He procured the rejection of their best nominations. He thwarted them in every way, and never did his animosity cease (even if then) until the burying-ground of Nashville and Lancaster had claimed their own. Now, General Grant is not much of a reader of history, even if this were written, but their are those near him who by family connection are familiar with Pennsylvania politics, and who inherit a good hearty antipathy, and even if there were not, Mr. Cameron has no scruples in burnishing up the bitter memories of the past. He is, besides, ten times stronger now than he was then. Hence is it, with generous sympathy with the weaker adversary, that we look upon the Forney doom as definitely settled. Within a fortnight we fear the departments will take all their patronage away, and the doors of the White House, which heretofore at his bidding, on hinges golden or not so smoothly turned, will be slammed rudely in the favorite's face. Verily, are there other hard ways than those of the transgressor.

A Key-note from the South.

(The Atlanta Constitution?)

The elections on Tuesday seem to have resulted in gains in Ohio and Indiana for the Democrats and the loss of Pennsylvania by an increased majority, in consequence of the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated.

Thirty thousand illegal voters were poured into Pennsylvania to rob the people of a fair verdict at the polls. In Philadelphia alone the registration ran to 162,000, or 30,000 more than ever registered before, and more than New York city ever voted, though she has 250,000 more people than Philadelphia.

Political, like other battles, are won by sturdy pluck and slow advances.

We do not belong to that brood that yield the field because our progress is less than we looked for, or because an unscrupulous foe has tricked and defrauded us of our rights. We are rather stimulated to harder fighting.

The gains in Ohio and Indiana encourage us. The loss by frauds in Pennsylvania carry no discouragement to our zeal and determination. We propose to contest such a party and such a triumph while there is life left to do it.

Let the craven-hearted yeild who wish. Let the weak-spirited fail in hope and relax effort who desire. For us, we stand to our colors unswerving and undiscouraged, more than ever convinced of the rectitude of our cause, and impressed with the necessity of opposing and striving to overthrow the despotism that is clutching the land in its grasp, and throttling constitutional liberty.

We have got another chance at the despots in November. Let us at them like tigers. A brave heart never yielded with an open field and a good chance.

We are in this fight to the end with our whole soul. We will not surrender while there is an opportunity to strike a lick, and if defeated we will fall fighting, defiance in our mouth and implacable opposition in our hearts.

Gird up, then, Democrats, for the final fight. Never let it be said of us that we broke down in the race, and like cravens lowered our colors in the midst of the contest.

Georgia has done her part nobly. Her victory stands ont like a beacon. Let us repeat it, Democrats, in November.

Augustus St. Clair, formerly a newspaper reporter, in a deposition before Judge Brady yesterday, swore that at the time Fisk was shot by Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel he saw a pistol in Fisk's hands. He also says the fear of arrest prevented him from giving this information on the trial.

OHIO TO THE RESCUE.

Battle-cry of the Buckeyes

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Spirited Address of the Democratic Executive Committee.

COLUMBUS, October 13.—The Democratic State Executive Committee will to-morrow morning issue the following address:

To the Democrats of Ohio:

The result of last Tuesday's election shows that Ohio was lost by failure to poll the usual Democratic vote. However mortifying is the fact, justice to the Liberal Republicans and an earnest desire to retrieve the misfortune require us to declare that in our chief towns the Liberal strength exceeded our most sanguine estimate. In the country it fell short, but the aggregate of Liberals in the city and country, who voted our State ticket added to the Democrats vote of 1868 would have overcome the Republican majority at that election and the negro vote combined, and given us a victory. Can we repair the mischief? We can. Four-fifths of the Democrats who stayed at home last Tuesday can be induced to vote for Greeley in November, and those who will absolutely refuse to go to the polls will be counterbalanced in number by the Repnblicans who went against us last Tuesday but will vote for Greeley. We have only to poll our usual Democratic vote to snatch from defeat a glorious victory. The Liberals stretch forth the hand. Shall we refnse to take it? The prostrate and plundered South cries out for help. Shall we be deaf to their appeal? By Greeley's election we can restore prosperity and good government to the South, kind feeling to now hostile sections, honesty and honor to the Civil Service, respect for the Constitution and laws to the national administration. Could we do more with a Democrat in the Presidency? Could he expect that co-operation in Congress which Mr. Greeley would command? Are patriotic Democrats willing to lose all the beneficent results of victory out of personal hostility to Mr. Greeley or disgraceful lethargy? Are Ohio Democrats ready to let our yet pure and proud State become debauched and hopelessly subjugated like Pennsylvania, hordes of mercenaries paid by public plunder?

Fellow Democrats, our union with the Liberals in Ohio has not been fruitless. It has given us Hamilton county by near 4,000 majority, which secures the Constitutional Convention and legislature and a United States Senator next year. If we make a brave fight this fall, should both Ohio and Pennsylvania go for Grant, the chances are still in favor Greeley's election. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana, added to the Southern States which are certain for Greeley, will give him a clear majority. We have already, by a vigorous and aggressive fight, forced the Grant party to its knees, and can conquer it in November.

Fellow Democrats, work till November heartily and hopefully. The Liberals will take care of themselves. Let every Democratic county committee get a list of those Democrats in each township who failed to vote last Tuesday, direct their efforts to them, bring out this lagging vote and the fight is won in Ohio and the Republic.

NEW YORK.

The Campaign Against the Ring.

NEW YORK, October 12.—An address has been issued by Charles O'Conor, in connection with James Ernott, Wheeler H. Beckham and Joseph H. Choate, to the electors of the State on the subject of obtaining good men for the Assembly. These gentlemen, in addition to Wm. M. Evarts, were last autumn selected as aids in the prosecutions against the Ring. Alluding to the failure of the last Assembly in accomplishing anything in the interest of reform, and urging as a cause for suspecting any candidate from the fact of his membership of the last Legislature, the address urges the selection of good men, irrespective of party, for these offices. Unless strenuous efforts are made, it is feared that the late city peculators may succeed in their plans for securing a venal Assembly. The services of these gentlemen are offered in making observations upon the fitness of candidates, without party bias or personal favor, whereas in the case of the present candidates for Governor, when the gentlemen are morally unexceptionable, they say they will make no recommendation.

Tammany in Search of a Mayor.

At the Tammany Convention yesterday, Wm. Butler Duncan formally withdrew from the Mayoralty; also Wm. H. Lawrence, who was nominated unanimously, who was formerly legal advisor to the Committee of Seventy, and recently endorsed by that body for Judgeship.

KENTUCKY.

Negroes Run Riot in Convention.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—Covington had a riot last night. A Grant procession, half white and half negroes were marching along the streets. One story is that a boy hallowed for Greeley. A negro said he would shoot him and commenced firing. Another story is that the negroes fired in the air. Still another is that they fired into a crowd of bystanders, where it is represented that many shots were fired. No one was struck or grazed except a man who had a hole shot through his hat. Five or six persons were struck with torches or boulders. Bullets were fired into one store and the doors and windows of other stores were broken in.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hartranft's Estimated Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—The official vote of the State, except twelve counties, and those estimated, shows a majority for Hartranft of 35,726.

POLITICALITIES.

ALBANY, October 12.—Mr. Perry was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Congressional District to-day.

NEW YORK, October 12. The Tammany Conference Nominating Committee had a short session to-day, and adjourned to Tuesday evening. They considered the question as to how many Representatives should be given on the ticket to the Liberals. It is understood that they will be given three nominations.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—The Liberals and Democrats of the First district of this city have nominated Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor for Congress.

A SPECK OF WAR.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN SPAIN.

Ferrol in the Hands of Insurgents.

SPAIN.

Revolt of the Garrison at Ferrol—A Serious Insurrection.

MADRID, October 12.—In the Cortes today, the Minister for the Colonies, announced the existence of a Republican revolt at Ferrol. Fifteen hundred men belonging to the garrison and some of the population joined in the movement. The leaders are Montijo and Rojas. The Minister further stated that the troops in fortress Ferrol refuse to join the insurrectionists, and are waiting for reinforcements to suppress the revolt. Summary measures will be at once adopted to suppress the revolt.

LATER—The insurgents at Ferrol took possession of the gunboats anchored in the harbor of the Light House, the keepers of which were imprisoned. This closes the port and prevents the Government from sending reinforcements by sea. In the Cortes the Alphonsist and Republican deputies disavowed any complicity with the movement, and declared their sympathy with the Government.

Troops Mastering to the Relief of Ferrol.

MADRID, October 13.—An official dispatch from Ferrol reports that the insurgents still hold out, although badly disorganized and poorly provided with ammunition. The Red Republican flag is flying from the mast of the vessels and over the palaces seized by them. Troops will arrive before the city tomorrow, and combine with the garrison in an attack on the rebels without delay. The *Gaceta* says the insurgents seized the steamer Cadiz, a tug-boat and several barks. The citizens seem to look upon the movement with indifference, taking no part, for or against it. The military Governor, the commandant of the post and all the officers are faithful to the Government, and with the troops of the garrison occupy strategic points. The Captain General of Corruna with all his disposable forces has marched for Ferroll. Troops have also been dispatched thither from Gijon, Santander and Bilboa, and an iron clad has sailed from Carthagena for the same point. The only place of importance held by the insurgents is the arsenal from which they will soon be unable to move. Fort Phillips which is occupied by the Government, commands the entrance of the harbor, and prevents the Rebel vessels from moving out. The insurgents are already demoralized, and several have deserted and surrendered themselves to the loyal authorities.

Colonial Policy of the New Ministry.

In the Cortes on Saturday a debate arose on the election in Porto Rico, and the extension of electoral privileges to Cuba. Prime Minsiter Zorilla told the House that no reforms could be introduced in Cuba while a single man remained in arms against the government. As to Porto Rico, the government would keep its promises with the revolutionists, but would do nothing which might jeopardise the preservation of the colonies.

FRANCE.

A Bonapartist Agent—Prince Napoleon Escorted to the Swiss Frontier.

PARIS, October 12.—It is rumored that Thiers has requested Victor Emanuel to recall Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, because he is a Bonapartist.

The settlement of the terms of the Postal Treaty between France and America will be delayed in consequence of complications arising fromthe exigencies of French finances.

The yacht Marguerite, only five tons, soon sails for New York.

The announcement last night that Prince Napoleon had left Paris was premature. He [illegible] at noon to-day, but not having complied therewith, at half past twelve he was waited upon by the Secretary of the Perfect and two agents of the Government with orders to follow them towards Switzerland. The Prince thereupon left the city. Princess Clothilde voluntarily accompanied him.

BRIEF CABLEGRAMS.

ROME, October 12.—Cardinal Cullen has frequent interviews with the Pope.

An order has been issued by the Ministry forbidding Louis Blane from returning to Italy.

HONG KONG, October 12.—The Russian Duke Alexis has left for Shanghai.

LONDON, October 13.—Miss Nellie Grant was a passenger on the steamer Scotia, which sailed yesterday for New York.

LONDON, October 12.—A severe storm has prevailed on the coast the past twenty-four hours. Several disasters to the shipping in the British channel are reported.

MATTERS IN MEXICO.

President's Message to Congress—Lawlessness and Typhus Fever.

CITY MEXICO, October 4.—Via Havana. October 12.—President Tejada in his address to Congress said the affairs with foreign Governments are satisfactory and he is about inaugurating economical reforms

Typhus fever is prevalent throughout the country.

Twenty soldiers killed seven sentinels while deserting from Puebla, but were recaptured and executed.

The disturbances in Minatitlan continus. Small towns have been burned and several persons executed.

A commission is to be appointed by Congress to investigate the outrages on the Rio Grande.

The Presidential Election—Lerdo de Tejada, the Present Ad Interim Incumbent, Walks Over the Course.

MATAMORAS, October 13.—The votes of the people for Presidential electors was cast to-day. The electors will meet on the first Sunday in November to elect a President. There was no opposition to the present incumbent, Lerdo de Tejada, the election passed off without universal excitement, But little interest appeared to be taken in the election.

Telegraphic news from other frontier States represent all quiet. There was no opposition or excitement whatever in any quarter.

THE PALLIUM.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

INSTALLATION OF AN ARCHBISHOP

Bishop Bayley Takes Formal Possession of the Catholic Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore—An Impressive Spectacle.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—The installation of Bishop Bayley as Archbishop of the diocese of Baltimore took place today, with the most imposing and solemn ceremonies. A procession was formed at ten o'clock, and marched from the Archbishop's residence to the front of the Cathedral. In the procession were the following Bishops from the province of New York; Most Reverend John McCloskey, Right Reverend Bernard McQuade, Rochester; and the following from the province of Baltimore: Right Reverends T. N. Lynch, Charleston; Shanahan, Harrisburg, Wood, Philadelphia; Domenec, Pittsburgh; Gibbons, Richmond; Persico, Savannah; O'Hara, Scranton; Becker, Wilmington, and some two hundred priests and seminarians. As the new Archbishop entered the church the Vicar General Father Dougherty presented him with the aspersorium and incensed him, after which the procession advanced to thesanctuary followed by accolytes and altar boys. The local and visiting clergy were seated within the sanctuary, the acolytes and seminarians standing outside of the railing and in aisles. The Archbishops then ascended the platform of the altar, the Vicar General singing the versicle and offering a prayer after which the Archbishop was conducted to his Episcopal throne by the Deacons of Honor, the Priests advancing one by one, kneeling before him and kissing his signet ring. The Archbishop then advanced to the alter, offered a prayer and returned to his throne. The Grand Pontifical Mass was then sung by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, as celebraut, Father McConemy, chancellor of the diocese of Philadelphia, acting as assistant priest; Father Lyman, of Baltimore County, as deacon, Father Boyle, of Washington City, as subdeacon and Father McCallan as master of ceremonies. Fathers McManus and Lee acted as deacons of honor to the Archbishop. At the conclusion of mass, Bishop Wood of Philadelphia seated before the altar invested the Archbishop with the pallium, kneeling before him after which Bishop Wood addressed him as follows:

I sincerely regret that the honor falling upon me to-day has not been committed to older and better hands. We all lament the absence of the senior Bishop of this diocese the venerable Bishop of Wheeling, whose advanced years and whose labors in the Episcopacy, as well as personal qualities, have won our esteem and affection.

The pallium that I am about to place upon your, shoulders while it constitutes you in the fullness of your power, the Metropolitan guide of the American church, and places you in the position of one who is entitled to esteem, to the post of honor and precedence before all the Bishops and Archbishops of these United States, expresses a deeper, wider and more precious significance. I deliver to you the Pallium, taken from the body of St. Peter, and placed upon the tomb of the Prince of Apostles. I deliver it to you in the name and for the honor of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, as an emblem of perfect unity, of perfect faith, humility, charity and submission. In this sense then, most Reverend Prelate, receive this Pallium, and let me address you in the words of the prayer used at the consecration and blessing of the Pallium: "*Sit tibi hoc, &c*"

Archbishop Bayley then advanced to the altar and took the prescribed oath of office, which was administered by Bishop Wood.

It was then announced that by virtue of the power granted by the Holy Father, Pius IX., the most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Baltimore, in the name of the Holy Father, granted to all here present an indulgence of one hundred days [illegible] to Almighty God for the prosperity of our most Holy Father, the Pope, and for our Most Holy Mother, the Church.

Archbishop Bayley then rose and proceeded to deliver a discourse without a text. His discourse was eminently practical and touched upon the influence of the press and alluded to the war between Prussia and France, the irreligion of the leaders of the French Republic, the International Society and the Mormons.

At the conclusion of his discourse a *Te Deum* was sung and the congregation retired. During the ceremonies every portion of the Cathedral was occupied. The altar was brilliantly illluminated and profusely decorated with flowers.

The Wyoming Election.

The election for delegate to Congress in Wyoming Territory took place last month, but the official returns have just come to hand. Wyoming Territory joins her sister Territories of Dakotah, Montana, Idaho and New Mexico in repudiating Radicalism. Wyoming is now represented in Congress by a Radical. The following is the vote:

Counties.	*Jones. Adm.*	*Steele, Dem.*
Albany	359	563
Carbon	79	261
Laramie	518	572
Sweetwater	399	186
Uintah	116	160
Total	1471	1742

Majority for Col Steele (Dem.), 271. The defeated candidate, Wm. T. Jones, is the present delegate. His majority two years ago was 235. Democratic gain, 505.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practise and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic diseases of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough Aiterative, or blood purifier, has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraturnally,

599. H. L. HALL, M. D.

The Lightest Draught,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT. C. COLEMAN & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOPKIN'S IMPROVED MAGIC HEALING POWDER.

Fine as dust. The only natural and complete remedy for sores and Wounds on HORSE and CATTLE, Scratches, Grease Heels, Thrush, Poll Evil, Fistula, Quittor, Sore Back, ore Tongue, Galls, Fresh Cuts, Sore Teats on Cows, Hoof Rot, Foul in Cattle's Feet, etc.

The Hopkins Magic Healing Powder, one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age, is destined to make a Complete Revolution in the manner of treating sores and wounds on both man and beast, discarding Salves, Plasters, Ointments, Poisonous Washes and Liniments. It will not inflame or aggravate disease, but on the first application begins assisting Nature to Heal. We challenge the World to produce any other remedy that will cure diseases named on our circular as quickly and satisfactorily as the Magic Healing Powder.

RODY PATTERSON'S CERTIFICATE—This is to certify that I have thoroughly tested Dr. Hopkin's Magic Healing Powder, and find it to be an article of merit; have adopted it, and would recommend it to others as being the most speedy and reliable remedy for cleaning and healing sores on horses that I have ever used.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.

Sold by JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, Pittsburgh, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse of Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOS MOSES, 84 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves* in TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents. Address JOS MOSES,

84 Cortlandt Street, New York.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few dnys. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noleod&w.

To Printers,

Binders & Publishers

The subscribers manufacture Rotary Printing Presses, with from two to ten impression cylinders. Also, Perfecting Presses of various descriptions, with two or more impression cylinders, to be used with type or stereotype, and with one to six feeders or with rolls of paper.

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4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	26 prizes of	200
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The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

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OBITUARY.

EX-SECRETARY EWARD.

Last Moments of the Great Diplomat.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y.—3:15 P. M.—October 10. Hon. Wm. H. Seward has just died.

Mr. Seward, having taken cold and been somewhat unwell for a day or two, was on the evening of Saturday, the Fifth, seized with a severe chill, and his physician was summoned to him. He had been been during the summer

In His Ordinary Good Health.

suffering only from inconvenience of muscular palsy of his arms, and had been engaged in preparing for the press his account of his recent journey around the world. The chill was that of ordinary tertian ague, accompanied by a harrassing catarrhal cough. It was followed by fever and delirium, which lasted till late in the night on Sunday. He was up in the afternoon, took his dinner, and passed a comfortable night.

On Monday

with the exception of his cough and catarrh, he was comfortable and dictated as usual to his assistants in completing his book. He played whist on Monday evening, but at 10 P. M. a slight chill occurred followed by delirium and fever, with aggravated catarrhal disturbance of the chest, which lasted nearly all night, his physician seeing him on this account, after midnight.

On Tuesday Morning.

after some sleep, he was again better an drove out in the afternoon, but fever, delirium and restlessness returned, with cough on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday

he drove out for two hours and dictated to his amanuensis as usual, though harrassed all day with cough and catarrhal effusion in the chest.

Wednesday Evening

his cough abated for a while and then the cough returned at bed-time. He was nearly sleepless until five o'clock in the morning.

At 4 A. M. to relieve the tedium of lying sleepless, he had his son William read the New York *Times* to him of Wednesday morning. He slept after 5. A. M., pretty well till 11 A. M. of to-day, though his fever kept up without any real remission. At half-past one he was seized with

Great Difficulty of Breathing.

caused by sudden catarrahal effusion into the lungs, commencing with the right lung, and soon involved the left also, which occasioned his death in about two hours.

He entertained no apprehension but that he should recover from attack of catarrahal ague till last night and this morning, while at his age and with the condition of muscular patay from which he has suffered so long, the fact that fever was increasing upon him together with catarrahal disturbances led his physician to apprehend a fatal result in the course of a week or more, yet no immediate fear was felt, and

His Dissolution

was sudden and unexpected.

Mr. Seward's intellectual faculties were vigorous to the last, save when disturbed by paroxyms of fever. Just after the effusion from his lungs to-day, and thinking it would relieve his breathing, he was at his own desire placed upon a lounge and bolstered up, and moved from his adjoining bed room into his study, where, in the midst of his books and his literary and other papers, and

Surrounded by his Relatives

and a few friends, and all his devoted dependents, he breathed his last. The last of his life, as the powers of nature were giving way, his condition became easy and he spent the time in affectionate leave-taking of his relatives and dependents, and finally sank quietly to his last rest as if going to sleep.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 10. The sudden announcement of the death of Wm. H. Seward caused a profound sensation here. It was entirely unexpected and has produced a wide-spread regret.

WASHINGTON, Obtober 10.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Seward is received with regret in all quarters. The State Department building will, as a mark of respect to his memory, be draped with mourning.

Rev. Samuel Zabury.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Rev. Samuel Zabury, grandson of the first Episcopal Bishop in the United States and formerly editor of the *Churchman* died to-day, aged seventy-two years.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

A Four Story Building in Course of Erection Falls on the Adjoining Buildings, Crushing Them to the Ground—An Entire Family of Eight Persons Buried in the Ruins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 11. A terrible accident occurred this evening involving the death of six persons. A new house, building at 106 Market street, between three and four stories high, fell about seven o'clock, crushing in the rear part of two houses, the adjoining one, J. C. Webb's printing office and Henry Nolle's merchant tailoring establishment. Nolle's family, consisting of himself, wife and five children and a journeyman, Lewis Kohns were at supper, and were buried in the ruins. The accident quickly drew a large crowd in front of the place. The fire alarm was turned on, and the police and firemen were promptly on the ground, and soon rescued the ladies and the three children. The boys are aged about four, eight and twelve, and were badly bruised and cut, but apparently no boues were broken. The doctors think they are not dangerously hurt. After several hours the bodies of the remainder of the family were recovered, consisting of Nolle, wife, a baby eighteen months old, a little girl sixteen years old, and the young men. All were dead. One of the boys died afterwards, evidently from internal injuries.

No cause is known for the accident, but it is reported that the walls were put up too quick before the mortar had set. Much feeling was excited in the city by the affair and the frequency of similar accidents causing much comment and talk about creating a building inspection. Kohn leaves a wife and two children.

The Cubans in New York yesterday celebrated the Fourth Anniversary of their Independence by firing one hundred guns in City Hall Park, and by other patriotic festivities.

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

Hendricks Elected Governor by from 300 to 500 Majority—Latest Returns and Estimates.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Official returns from eighty counties are reported. The majorities from nine counties, and estimated majorities in three counties not heard from, elect Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor by 300 to 500 majority. The balance of the State ticket is probably Reform. Mr. Hendricks runs ahead of his ticket in almost every county.

The Republicans have a majority of four in the Senate and eight in the house of Representatives, certain, with a prospect of ten majority in the lower House.

Later reports from the Ninth Congressional district elect Shanks, Republican. This will give the Republicans a net gain of two district Congressmen and fair prospects of electing both Congressmen at Large. The counties not heard from are Dubois, Perry and Stark all Democratic.

The Radicals Concede the Election of Hendricks by 500 Majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10—11 o'clock—The Republicans concede the election of Hendricks by 500 majority, but claim the Congressmen at large, Lieutenant Governor and all the rest of the State ticket by from four to six hundred majority.

Niblack's majority in the First Congressional District is one hundred and twenty-five.

Hunter's, Republican, majority over Voorhees in the Sixth district is six hundred and five.

The Republicans have advertised a mass meeting to-morrow night for congratulation with Governor Morton, with General Brown and others as speakers.

The Republicans claim twenty-seven Senators to twenty-three for the Democrats, and fifty-five Republican Representatives to forty-five for the Democrats in the house, giving them a majority of fourteen on a joint ballot.

Hendricks' Majority Between 600 and 700

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The additional official returns received to-day do not materially change the result given in last night's dispatches. The majority for Hendricks will be between 600 and 700. The balance of the State ticket, including the Congressman at large, with perhaps the exception of candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, are Republicans.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bully for Clearfield County.

Special to The Post.]

CLEARFIELD, PA., October 11, 1872.

Clearfield county (official) gives Buckalew 3,432, and Hartranft 1,995. Buckalew's majority is, therefore, 1,437, the largest ever given in Clearfield.

W. C. K.

Official Vote in Greene County.

Special to The Post.

WAYNESBURG, PA., October 11, 1872.

The official vote of Greene county gives Buckalew 3450, Hartranft 1795; Buckalew's majority 1655. Thompson, for Supreme Judge, has 1606 majority; McClelland, for Congress, 1637; Playford, for Senate, 1410 majority; and Hagan, for Assembly, 1470. CLIFTON.

Montgomery County Gives 33 Majority for Buckalew, Instead of 1 for Hartranft, as Telegraphed Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Montgomery county, gives Buckalew 33 majority. Morris, Democrat, and Nyce, Republican, are elected to the Legislature.

Dauphin county gives Hartranft 2327 majority.

Additional Official Majorities by Counties.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The following are official majorities:

Democratic—Cumberland county, 438; Northampton, county, 3141; Bucks county, 378; Wyoming county, 200; Montour county, 246; Adams county, 273; Berks county, 6049; Lycoming county, 480.

Republican—Susquehanna county, 961; Delaware, 1709.

Heister Clymer, Democratic candidate for Congress, has 6071 majority.

Lebanon County.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Lebanon county—official returns give 1461 majority for Hartranft, and 1500 majority for Killinger, Republican, for Congress.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Delegate Election—A Democratic Victory.

YANKTON, Dak. Ty., October 10,—The delegate election yesterday in this territory was a personal contest. The Republican vote was divided between two candidates, Judge Brooking and Col. Moody. Returns received up to eight o'clock tonight insure the election of Armstrong, Democrat, by a small plurality. Being personally popular, he has received the votes of many Republicans. The combined Republican vote would have beaten him nearly 2 to 1.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The revolution of another year has again brought the time, when it is usual to look back upon the past, and publicly thank the Almighty for his mercies and his blessings; and,

WHEREAS, If any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness it is the citizens of the United States whose Government is their creature, subject to their behests, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law, who during the last twelve months have enjoyed exemption from any grevious or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufacturers and commerce has been vouchsafed.

Therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, the people shall meet in their respective places of worship and there make their acknowledgments to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Hon. Fernando Wood was this evening unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth New York district.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

The Vote for Congress at Large, Legislature, Clerk of Courts, Clerk of Orphan Court and Commissioner.

DISTRICTS.	Congress at Large.					Legislature.								Cl'k of Courts.		Cl'k of O. Court	Com'r
	Hopkins, D.	Vaux, D.	Wright, D.	Todd, R.	Albright, R.	Schofield, R.	McCormick, D.	Ballentyne, D.	Oehmler, D.	Song, D.	Logan, D.	Ramsey, R.	Sample, R.	Ballentine R.	Young, R.	Newmyer, R.	Farley, D.	McCreary, R.	McGrath, D.	Hiland, R.	Ross, D.	McGunnigle, R.
PITTSBURGH.																						
1st ward	328	323	322	316	386	385											325	387	331	393	314	390
2d ward	333	324	324	446	433	443											323	432	315	455	305	449
3d ward	177	177	177	259	259	259											175	264	174	265	173	273
4th ward	296	264	264	431	425	425											228	392	229	391	260	362
5th ward	475	475	475	180	179	179											460	184	471	175	448	201
6th ward	364	362	362	667	668	668											359	669	364	66	364	662
7th ward	283	277	276	479	476	476											287	521	287	422	284	529
8th ward	252	250	250	602	602	600											250	650	248	605	254	595
9th ward	361	362	362	328	328	328											359	329	363	329	350	333
10th ward	206	205	205	163	163	162											205	216	204	163	206	164
11th ward	273	273	273	572	572	571											239	585	247	578	246	523
12th ward, 1st p	249	245	245	322	321	321											229	335	242	324	241	322
12th ward, 2d p	217	215	215	261	261	260											215	270	216	269	216	269
13th ward, 1st p	108	108	110	328	328	328											147	327	144	332	141	325
13th ward, 2d p	36	35	35	74	75	75											35	74	35	74	33	74
14th ward	304	299	299	547	515	516											293	521	298	553	298	526
15th ward	281	281	280	266	266	266											279	270	280	265	278	268
16th ward, 1st p	139	139	137	148	147	149											133	149	131	149	130	149
16th ward, 2d p	94	94	94	210	210	210											92	211	93	210	92	211
17th ward	401	399	399	591	591	590											396	596	398	593	382	589
18th ward	64	62	64	75	76	75											63	75	63	76	62	75
19th ward	142	142	142	333	333	325											128	334	142	334	132	325
20th ward	144	144	138	221	316	318											135	324	127	324	141	305
21st ward, 1st p	147	147	157	377	378	378											143	376	143	378	115	397
21st ward, 2d p	10	10	10	14	14	14											9	14	10	14	9	14
22d ward	47	45	45	179	177	179											43	180	41	182	44	168
23d ward	131	128	127	202	202	201											128	206	128	207	125	204
ALLEGHENY.																						
1st ward	267	257	258	619	624	267	257	266	258	257	257	619	624	621	622	623	260	628	256	631	273	601
2d ward	445	447	443	1064	1057	1064	319	316	323	322	322	1060	1063	1068	1064	1059	445	1057	440	1045	481	1017
3d ward, 1 p	248	240	235	809	809	809	236	241	241	237	247	791	799	798	797	797	234	804	234	808	244	786
3d ward, 2 p	335	335	335	346	346	346	334	334	336	336	334	346	344	345	344	346	340	345	334	351	345	344
4th ward, 1 p	381	376	378	647	643	645	374	376	375	377	376	645	643	643	645	643	380	644	375	653	381	641
4th ward, 2 p	303	303	304	344	344	344	220	221	219	300	301	301	302	302	302	153	302	212	300	222	294	220
5th ward	231	227	227	611	612	609	220	220	225	223	220	610	613	611	609	612	226	616	226	616	226	606
6th ward	382	380	380	586	585	585	362	363	366	366	366	582	571	564	585	585	380	589	380	583	398	497
7th ward	356	355	355	351	351	350	360	359	360	362	360	348	348	349	348	348	362	348	360	350	360	350
8th ward	155	155	155	216	216	216	154	154	167	155	154	213	202	215	214	214	154	217	154	217	152	215
9th ward	133	143	143	136	136	136	137	137	137	137	137	135	137	137	137	137	141	138	141	138	109	170
BOROUGHS.																						
Elizabeth	84	83	83	182	181	182	79	81	82	82	82	186	187	184	185	185	82	182	82	183	80	169
West Pittsburgh	170	170	170	94	94	94	164	168	169	168	168	108	110	113	108	109	107	170	107	165	107	
Monongahela	93	93	93	75	75	75	98	98	98	98	98	74	74	74	74	74	98	74	98	74	98	74
Braddock's	105	105	105	153	151	151	104	104	104	104	104	151	151	151	151	151	100	156	104	152	104	151
Sewickley	71	71	71	204	204	199	70	69	69	69	69	204	204	205	205	205	69	204	69	204	69	201
Birmingham 1st p	186	186	186	352	352	352	180	183	183	183	183	316	317	317	317	317	185	316	185	317	185	317
Birmingham, 2 p	279	279	279	393	393	393	280	280	280	280	280	394	393	393	393	393	280	394	280	394	280	391
East Birmingham, 1 p	314	311	314	603	581	593	266	265	267	268	266	571	569	570	571	666	262	579	263	695	319	565
East Birmingham, 2 p	222	222	219	395	399	399	222	224	222	222	223	397	398	398	398	398	222	399	222	399	225	395
Mt. Washington	79	78	77	270	270	269	577	577	577	577	577	278	278	276	279	277	76	280	76	281	78	276
Sharpsburg	208	208	208	226	226	226	192	190	190	189	191	227	226	225	226	224	184	237	205	222	198	234
St. Clair	215	215	216	163	163	163	216	216	216	220	216	160	160	159	161	161	214	161	215	164	215	162
M'Keesport	170	170	169	344	345	345	168	168	168	345	345	169	168	168	345	345	169	345	169	345	168	345
S. Pittsburgh	186	186	186	276	278	276	186	186	186	186	186	274	274	274	274	274	186	276	186	276	186	274
W. Elizabeth	44	44	44	80	80	80	44	44	44	44	44	80	80	80	80	80	43	81	44	80	43	81
Ormsby	162	162	162	194	194	194	162	162	162	162	162	194	194	194	194	194	160	194	160	194	160	193
Tarentum	41	41	41	128	128	128	41	41	41	41	41	126	126	126	126	126	41	126	40	128	41	126
Millvale	27	27	27	125	127	127	29	29	29	29	28	126	125	126	124	124	29	125	28	126	28	125
Temperanceville	144	144	144	201	201	201	143	141	143	142	143	201	201	197	200	200	142	199	142	202	135	191
Belleview	10	7	7	82	82	81	7	6	7	7	7	81	81	82	82	82	7	82	7	82	7	82
Chartiers	31	31	31	79	79	80	30	30	31	30	31	80	80	80	81	80	29	81	29	81	29	82
Union	63	63	63	141	141	141	64	63	64	64	64	140	140	140	140	140	64	140	63	140	64	140
Veron	15	15	15	48	48	48	14	14	14	14	14	48	48	48	48	48	14	49	15	48	17	46
Etna	60	60	60	201	201	201	59	61	59	59	59	195	195	195	195	195	59	195	59	195	59	195
Allentown	45	45	45	105	105	105	45	45	52	45	45	99	105	99	104	107	45	106	45	106	44	103
Mansfield	18	18	18	106	106	106	18	18	18	18	18	108	108	108	108	108	18	108	17	109	22	103
TOWNSHIPS.																						
Kilbuck 1st p	30	30	30	385	385	385	29	32	29	29	29	85	85	85	85	85	42	72	32	81	31	81
Kilbuck 2d p	55	54	54	103	103	103	54	54	55	55	54	103	103	102	102	103	54	103	53	102	54	101
Plum	103	102	102	132	131	132	102	102	102	102	102	130	130	131	131	131	102	132	103	132	102	132
Penn	67	67	67	257	257	257	67	67	67	67	67	256	257	258	257	257	67	264	67	261	67	258
Elizabeth 1st p	70	70	70	115	115	115	70	70	70	70	70	115	115	115	115	115	70	116	70	116	70	116
do 2d p	24	24	24	80	80	80	24	24	24	24	24	80	80	80	80	80	24	80	23	81	24	80
do 3d p	15	15	15	79	79	79	16	16	16	16	16	78	78	78	78	78	16	78	16	78	16	78
do 4th p	24	24	24	119	119	119	24	24	24	24	24	120	120	120	120	119	24	120	24	120	24	119
Mifflin	306	306	306	316	316	318	304	304	304	306	306	317	317	317	317	315	303	318	304	317	304	317
Robinson, 1 p	22	22	22	35	35	35	22	22	22	22	22	35	35	35	35	34	22	37	22	37	18	36
Robinson, 2 p	57	57	57	111	111	111	57	57	56	56	56	109	110	108	153	108	57	109	55	112	58	120
Moon	106	106	106	126	126	126	106	106	106	106	106	126	126	126	127	127	106	127	107	124	107	117
Franklin	57	57	57	65	65	65	57	57	57	57	57	65	65	65	65	65	57	65	57	65	57	65
Baldwin, 1 p	74	73	74	89	88	89	73	73	73	73	73	89	89	89	89	90	73	88	73	88	73	87
Baldwin, 2 p	51	51	51	188	188	188	51	51	51	51	51	187	189	188	189	189	57	187	51	187	51	183
Ross, 1 p	25	25	24	84	84	84	24	24	24	24	24	84	84	84	84	84	24	83	23	86	25	84
Ross, 2 p	96	96	96	70	70	70	95	95	95	95	95	71	71	71	71	71	95	71	68	72	74	69
McCand ess	78	78	78	88	88	88	78	78	78	78	78	87	87	87	87	87	79	87	72	94	78	88
East Deer	59	59	59	157	157	157	58	58	58	58	58	156	156	156	156	156	60	152	59	156	62	149
Upper St. Clair	57	57	57	86	86	86	57	57	57	57	57	86	86	86	86	86	57	86	57	86	60	83
North Fayette	86	86	86	145	145	145	86	86	86	86	86	144	143	144	144	145	86	145	84	147	88	125
Neville	12	13	13	37	37	37	13	13	13	13	13	37	37	37	37	37	13	37	13	37	7	42
Shaler, 1st p	22	22	22	118	118	118	22	22	22	22	22	72	72	72	72	72	22	72	22	72	22	72
Shaler, 2d p	39	39	39	54	54	54	39	41	39	39	39	61	60	61	61	60	38	62	38	62	26	70
Fawn	23	23	23	91	91	91	23	19	23	23	23	91	91	91	91	91	16	97	23	91	23	90
Wilkins 1st p	88	82	82	381	385	385	78	78	78	71	79	76	383	384	381	384	370	81	385	82	386	83
Wilkins, 2d p	67	67	67	156	157	157	67	67	67	67	67	157	157	157	157	157	67	157	66	157	66	154
Patton	82	82	82	157	157	157	82	82	82	82	82	155	155	155	155	155	81	159	82	157	82	154
S. Versailles, 1st p	61	61	61	61	6	61	59	58	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	60	61	60	61	60	61
S. Versailles, 2d p	35	35	35	44	44	44	35	35	35	35	35	44	44	44	44	44	35	44	35	44	35	44
S. Versailles, 3d p	69	69	69	60	60	60	69	69	69	69	69	60	60	60	60	60	69	60	69	60	69	60
Jefferson	147	147	147	234	234	234	146	146	146	146	146	235	235	235	235	235	140	241	145	238	145	236
Chartiers	133	133	132	232	231	232	134	137	131	130	133	229	228	229	232	232	131	233	131	237	121	238
Findley	148	147	148	168	168	169	148	148	148	147	147	168	168	168	168	168	109	168	143	172	140	167
Collier	44	44	44	74	74	74	44	45	44	44	44	72	72	72	74	72	44	68	44	70	44	71
Reserve	74	74	74	92	92	92	73	73	73	73	73	92	92	92	92	92	73	92	73	92	73	92
Snowden	53	53	53	160	160	160	52	52	52	52	52	162	162	162	162	162	52	162	52	162	52	158
Pine	57	57	57	63	63	63	57	57	57	57	57	65	65	65	65	65	57	65	57	65	57	65
West Deer	37	37	37	175	175	175	37	36	37	36	37	174	174	174	174	174	37	174	36	174	36	170
Indiana, 1 p	74	74	74	161	161	161	74	74	74	74	74	163	163	163	162	162	73	165	74	164	74	164
Indiana, 2 p	71	71	71	122	122	122	71	74	71	71	71	121	121	121	121	121	70	122	69	123	72	120
Lower St. Clair	162	162	162	148	148	148	162	162	165	165	162	142	145	143	143	145	163	147	163	147	164	144
South Fayette	56	56	56	170	170	170	55	55	55	55	55	169	169	169	169	169	55	168	55	168	54	159
Sewickley	17	17	17	37	37	37	17	17	17	17	17	37	37	37	37	37	17	37	17	37	17	37
Crescent	41	41	41	21	21	21	39	41	41	41	41	21	21	21	21	21	34	28	41	20	41	19
McClure	76	76	75	149	149	148	75	75	75	75	75	150	150	150	150	150	74	151	74	151	61	132
Richland	45	45	45	74	74	74	45	45	45	45	45	75	75	75	75	75	45	75	45	75	45	74
Union	43	43	43	196	196	196	43	43	43	43	43	196	196	197	197	196	43	197	43	196	43	196
Hampton	52	52	52	96	96	96	51	51	51	51	51	96	96	96	96	96	52	96	52	96	52	93
Scott, 1st p	13	13	13	37	37	37	13	13	13	13	13	37	37	37	37	37	13	37	13	37	12	37
Scott, 2d p	50	50	50	77	77	77	50	50	50	50	50	77	77	77	77	77	50	76	49	76	58	69
Marshall	65	65	65	82	82	82	65	65	65	65	65	82	82	82	82	82	63	84	63	84	65	82
Harrison	100	100	100	180	180	180	98	100	100	100	100	180	180	180	180	180	99	179	100	180	100	179
Lincoln	56	56	56	129	129	129	56	56	56	56	56	129	129	129	129	129	56	129	56	129	52	129
Forward	60	60	60	146	146	146	60	60	60	60	60	146	146	146	146	146	60	146	60	146	59	137
Stowe	46	46	46	49	49	49	47	47	46	28	45	46	46	46	47	46	47	41	54	46	49	18
S. Versailles	156	154	154	157	158	158	153	153	153	153	153	156	156	156	156	156	156	151	152	154	157	153
North End	47	47	47	106	105	105	47	48	44	46	46	107	106	106	106	104	46	107	46	107	48	105
Leet	30	27	27	95	96	92	51	26	27	27	27	92	92	95	92	95	28	95	27	95	28	88

RASSETT DEATEN.

Monarchist Wins the Great Four Mile Race at Jerome Park in 7:33 1-2.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The scene today at Jerome Park, it being the last day of the fall meeting, was the most brilliant ever witnessed. The weather was superb and the attendance larger than ever seen here before, and probably as large as ever assembled on any race-course in the United States. An unusually large number of ladies were present. Not only the grand stand and club-house were cr

FIRE AT THE CONNELLSVILLE R R. DEPOT.

Round House Destroyed—Loss $5.000.

At twenty minutes past eight last evening a fire was discovered issuing from the front end of the Round House of the Connellsville depot, and in a few moments, in consequence of the combustible material, the whole building was enveloped in flames. The Fire Department and Fire Marshal Butler were promptly on the ground, and by their well-directed efforts the flames were prevented from communicating to the freight depot and the Gas works adjoining. The Round house was a frame building, temporarily constructed, and including two blacksmith shops, two carpenter shops, one stationary engine, two tanks, and five chests of tools valued at two hundred dollars each, were totally destroyed.

The two engines in the Round House at the time were saved by the energy of the railroad employees.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have started from a stove near the entrance of the building. The total loss is estimated at $5,000, fully covered by insurance, mostly in Eastern companies.

—At two and a half o'clock this morning a second alarm was sounded from box 37, occasioned by the burning of one of the tanks near the Connelsville railroad round house. The fire caught from the smouldering embers of last night's fire, and was extinguished with but little damage.

THOSE "OFFICIAL" FIGURES.

The First Mistake Corrected—A Difference of Only Three Thousand.

When announcing the official tables of the Allegheny county election on Monday, we stated that they would furnish food for reflection, and that some of the tables were glaringly inaccurate. The first mistake has been discovered in the vote for Congress in the Twenty-third district, which gave M'Junkin but 1,271 majority. Here are the figures as corrected:

M'Junkin	8,784
Kountz	4,544
	4,240

Now for the next!

THE corner stone of the Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church was laid with interesting ceremonies yesterday afternoon. The church is now in process of erection on Arthurs street above Centre avenue, and is of especial interest to Presbyterians, as it is the only Presbyterian Church west of the mountains that has been established by the colored people. The exercises yesterday were under the direction of the Rev. David McKinney, assisted by the Rev. Drs. F. A. Noble and E. E. Swift and the pastor of the church, Rev. Charles Hedges.

MR. HOCH, Health Officer of Allegheny, reports that the number of death for the week ending October 12th to be nineteen. Causes of death were as follows; Diptheria, two; congestion of the lungs, one; typhoid fever, one; croup, one; paralysis, one; inflammation of bowels, two; pneumonia, two; hermorhage, one; marasmus, one; general debility, one; holera infantun, one; heart disease, one; ronchitis, one; convulsions, one; unnown, one consumption, one. White venteen; colored, two; males, eleven; males, eight; total, nineteen.

Bold Burglary.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Andrew Jackson Derrick entered the boarding house of John Gessner on Alexander street, between Main and Chesnut streets, Temperanceville, and began ransacking the trunks, bureaus, &c. Like old Mother Hubbard he went to the cupboard, and began pocketing the spoons, knives and forks, &c. After this he proceeded to the sitting room, and took from the dress of Mrs. Gessner $10 in cash and a check for $16, given by one of the boarders. The check was subsequently presented at the bank by defendant, and cashed: He was arrested by officer Scott, and will have a hearing this morning before Squire Paulson.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Rough skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

6's	13
United States 6s, 1881, old	114½
United States 6s, (Coupons)	114½
United States 5-20s, 1862	114½@115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	114 @115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¼@115⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	113½@114⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868	113⅝@114¼
United States 10-40s	107⅛@108⅛
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	107⅛@108
Currency Sixes	112 @111½
New 5 Per Cents	110⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } MONDAY, October 17, 1872. }

REMARKS—The market moves along steadily, presenting nothing new or important; as a general thing trade is improving. The leading houses have about as much trade as they can manage, and orders are still coming in. The fact is Western dealers have made the discovery that Pittsburgh is the place to get bargains; that they can save time and money by making their purchases here. The result is they have made their minds up to go no farther east. Eggs—the receipts have fallen off; the market is very firm at a further advance. Flour—The supply of spring wheat flour is ample, winter wheat flour is not so plenty however. The market was a firm one. Grain—the demad for red winter and white wheat has been well maintained; price are no higher. Oats are firmer at a slight advance; the same may be said of corn, in which holders have put up prices two or three cents per bushel. Barley is in good demand at full prices; the same may be said of rye, as several thousand bushels changed hands at quotations.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,034
Cheese, boxes	436
Wheat, sks	510
Oats, sacks	705
Apples, bbls	43
Corn, sacks	613
Rye sks	1,456
Butter, packages	54

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The leading houses report a fair trade demand; the fall trade has opened up in earnest as relates to prices; they have undergone no material change; we quote as follows:

COFFEE—Choice rio 23c; prime 22c; good 21c; fair 30c; java 35a26c; mocha 32c; roasted in lb. packages 25c; loose 24½c.

RICE—Carolina 9a9½c; Rangoon 7a8c; Patna 8¼c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 23c; allspice 18c; cassia 40c; cloves 30c; nutmegs $1 25.

SUGARS—Granulated 13½c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13¾c; A Coffee 12½c; B. 15¾c; Ex C. 12¼c; C, 12¼c; chesapeake Ex C., 12c; molasses sugars 8½a10c; porto rico 10a11c demarara 11¾a12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The current rates are as follows: hams s. c. 18c; shoulders s. c. 11c; plain do 8½c; sides rib 12c; clear rib 12½c; clear 13c; bacon 15c; dried beef 20c; ham sausages 10c, refined 10c per lb.

POTATOES—We quote prime peach blows at 70a75c; sweets, receipts fell off, Baltimore $3 50. Jersey $4 50 per bushel.

POULTRY—Not so plenty; we note sales by the coop at 65a75c; as per size and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Under more liberal receipts; the market was weak and prices were a shade lower with sales at 45a55c per gallon as per quality.

APPLES—The demand being limited, sales were of a similar description, dealers report sales at $1 00a1 50 per barrel; some fancy lots sold a trifle higher.

ASHES—The market contains a fair supply of the various articles that come under this head; soda ash, common, 4¾a5c; refined, 6¼a7½c; nitrate soda, 4¾a5c; pots 10 pearls, 11c per lb.

ALE—In good demand the rates are unchanged, viz: India ale $11 per bl.; $5 50 per half bbl.; porter $10 per bbl., $5 per half bbl; also $9 per bbl. $4 50 per half bbl. Packing extra.

BUTTER—For choice lots there was a fair trade demand, with sales of prime to choice roll at 25, 26a26c; all other descriptions were dull and prices very uncertain.

BEANS—Are in moderate demand. The rates are all the way from $2 to $3 per bu.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet, with sales at 4, 6a7c per lb as per quality.

CANDLES—Are in good supply, with sales of mould at 12, stearine 15 and star 23c per lb.

CEMENT—Dealers quote as follows: Beeson's hydraulic $2 00a2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Rosendale $4 00a4 25; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50; lime, Cleveland $2 00; Eeastern $1 75 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Demand fair, and sales regular of standard brand lots at 23c.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a good supply. We note sales of Sacket's bell berries $14a15 per bin; sales of western at $9 10a11 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices weak, with a downward tendency. We quote nominally at $4 10.

CHEESE—Holders firm, with a fair local demand. We quote Goshen 16a16½c; factory 14a15c; dairy 13a13½c; Sweitzer 16a17c.

COUNTRY LARD—Is selling at 8a9c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $8 per can.

EGGS—Under light receipts the market was firm, with sales at 28a30c per doz.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; the demand was principally local. The current rates are: Wisconsin common to choice $7 50a8 00; choice Minnesota $8 25; red winter wheat $8 25a8 50; rye flour $5 50.

GRAIN—The wheat market was steady, white being scarce, and is held at $1 85a1 90; red $1 65a1 70; amber $1 72. Our mills are still stocked; the country mills are bare. Oats are not so firm; holders have made concessions. We quote: Mixed 42a43c; prime white 45c. Corn, shelled is firm under light receipts, with sales at 63a65c; mixed 60c; prime yellow 62c; ear corn 60a62c. Rye—We did not learn of any sales; held at 80a85c. Barley, fair to prime 85a90c; Ohio 95c per bu.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } THURSDAY, October 17, 1872. }

REMARKS—The market was entirely dovoid of interest. Dealers were apart in their prices; as a general thing prices were a shade lower. We quote spot or October at $4 00 bid and $4 10 asked. For further information see our dispatches.

REFINED

Prices weaker and altogether nominal. We quote October 24¾a25c; futures were uncertain, sales here free on cars, to "go West," 22¾a23c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet and prices unchanged, city make $2 00; country $1 90a1 95.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 16.—The *Herald* reports the market unchanged and very quiet, with nothing doing; spot quoted Upper road from $3 90a3 95, and Lower road at $4 10a4 15, and Oil city $4 25; closed quiet. Sales

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	3 95
500 do do	3 95

LOWER ROAD.

1,500 do do	4 10

OIL CITY.

2,000 bbls spot	4 30

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Market very quiet and little doing at the following quotations:

Straw white	25¾c
Crude in bulk	13c
do in cases	30½c
November	25¾c
Futures	No sales.

ROUSEVILLE, October 61.—Market firm, at $4 15a4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 16.—Market quiet firm and unchanged at $4 05a4 10.

OIL CITY, October 16.—Market quiet; Oil City $4 30; Upper Road, $4 00; Lower Road $4 10a4 15.

TITUSVILLE, October 16.—Market quiet; nothing doing; spot $3 95.

NEW YORK, October 15.—There is considerable speculative inquiry for crude in bulk, and prices have advanced ¼c, closing very firm with less disposition to sell. Transactions embrace 1,500 bbls for October delivery at 13½c; 2,000 bbls do, first half November at 13½c, and 4,200 bbls for November delivery at 13¾c. In refined there is very little business, and shippers are not disposed to pay present prices, and there is an absence of important demand from other sources. We quote at 26a26¼c, without sales reported. Cases are steadily held at 31c, with moderate demand. Prices of naptha are entirely nominal, as there is very little stock on sale; we quote 18½c for western; holders asking 25¾c for short delivery, but bids are under this figure.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, } Monday, Octo ber 16, 1872. }

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since our last has not been large. The result was that prices were firmer, notwithstanding the news from the East was in favor of the buyers. Country buyers were on hand in pretty full force, and as the run was not a large one purchasers took hold pretty freely at current rates. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $6 50 to $6 74; extra 1.300 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; fair 1,200 lbs, $5 00 to $5 74; good 1,400 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs, $2 50 to $4 25.

The receipts since our last were 3,446 head—the shipments for the same time were 3,750 head.

HOGS.

The run since our last report was heavy, being fully up to the wants of the trade; so far as relates to prices we have no marial changes to note; the current rates were:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 25a5 40
Prime Philadelphia	4 15a4 25
Prime Yorkers	4 80a4 90

SHEEP.

The receipts since our last issue were heavy. The market was a dull one, buyers were shy and disposed to hold off. the rates were altogether nominal, ranging from $3 80 to $6 25 per cwt. Lambs sold at various prices, ranging from $2 50 to $6 25 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, } MONDAY, Octo ber 14, 1872. }

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last review were large, being fully up with the demand and something over, both of through stock and that for sale here; the result was that trade ruled dull and slow, particularly for common stock, which was down to a low figure, probably as low as any this season. At the close a large number remained in the pens in want of a purchaser. The current rates for the various offerings were as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 75a7 00
Extra, 1,300 lbs steers	6 25a6 50
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Good, 1,100 lbs steers	4 50a5 00
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 00as 25
Common	3 25a3 75
Bulls	2 50a3 00
Stockers	2 75a3 00

The receipts since our last report were 4,460 head. The shipments East for the same time were 5,560 head.

SHEEP

The market since our last was fairly supplied; dealers were taking hold freely, in fact the market was fairly active during a portion of the time. As usual good sheep sold the most readily at fair price. The rates were as follows:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6 25a6 35
Prime 95 lbs. fine wool	5 90a6 00
Prime 85 lbs. fine wool	5 35a5 65
Fair 80 lbs fine wool	5 00a5 25
Common	4 50a5 00

The receipts since our last report were 3,350 head; the shipments for the same period were large, being 6,254 head. At the close of the market the pens were pretty well cleaned out.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet, and unchanged. Wheat lower and closing dull at $1 11¾a1 11¾ cash seller October; $1 11¾a1 11¾ seller November. Corn steady at 32a32½c cash; 32c seller October; 32¾a31¾c seller November; rejected 30½. Oats quiet and steady 21¾a22c; regular, 5resh, 22½c seller November; 23¼a23¾c seller December. Rye firm at 51¾a52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 64c; No. 3, 46c; rejected 37c. Provisions dull. Pork nominally at 14¼c; spot 12½c seller December or January. Lard inactive; nominally winter at 8c; summer, 7¾a7¾ 8c. S. c. hams quiet, nominally and unchanged; dry salted quiet, nominaly and unchanged shoulders 6a6¼c; short rib, 10a10¼c. Whisky firm; sales 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Cotton firm [illegible] middling uplands 18½c. Tobacco quiet and steady; sales at $1 05.

Triumphant for Twenty Years.

More than twenty years ago the MUSTANG LINIMENT made its d-but in the West. Its cures of various external diseases of horses and cattle, astonished the planters and farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a demand sprung up which necessitated the manufacture on an extensive scale. Soon the discovery was made that it was a grand specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, earache, toothache, and other external ailments of mankind. Then it was tried as a healing, pain killing application, in cases of outward injury, such as cuts, bruises, burns, spasms, &c., and was found equally serviceable. The fame of the new remedy for some of the most painful ills that afflict mankind and the lower animals, spread rapidly, and MUSTANG LINIMENT soon took rank in every State and Territory of the Union as a STANDARD CURE.

MARRIED.

ORR—REILLY—Tuesday evening Oct. 15, 1872, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, by Rev. Thomas X. Orr, assisted by Rev. W. H. Gill, Mr. JAMES P. ORR and Miss MAGGIE H., daughter of Hon. Wilson Reilly, both of Allegheny.

McGAFFEY—WEST—On Tuesday evening, October 15th, at the residence of the bride's parents No. 144 Penn avenue, by the Rev. W. W. Eells, HENRY H. McGAFFEY and EMMA J., second daughter of C. West, Esq., all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED.

IHMSEN—On Tuesday, at 8 p. m., HARRY, son of Wm. and Jennie Ihmsen, aged 6 years.

COOPER—At his residence in Allegheny city, on Monday, October 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m., JAS. M. COOPER, in the 63d year of his age.

GILL—Mrs. Rachel M. Gill, widow of the late Rev. Jonathan Gill, in the 90th year of her age.

Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading causes of disease has been provided. It is as harmless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptional preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century, and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for the immediate check which it gives to these breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the Bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and in these days of infamous charlatanism, when fierce cathartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (!), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular.

CATARRH.

There is no trouble about curing catarrh. It is a disease affecting the nostrils and often occasions deafness and singing noises in the head. The humors that should be carried off through the natural channels of the body are retarded and produce irritation and disease.

Those who attempt to cure it by lotions, douches, and inhalations, only drive the disease into a locality where it will do more hurt if left alone. The right way is to treat it as to renovate the whole constitution.

You can do this thoroughly and completely by the steady and persevering use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which wholly and entirely purifies the blood and removes the peccant matter from the system.

If anything else is needed Dr. Keyser, at his office for the cure of chronic diseases, will tell you what to use. His treatise on chronic diseases sent free upon application or by mail at his medical office, 167 Liberty street.

Address Dr. Keyser, Liberty street, Pitburgh Pa.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time. We will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment, no matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m, to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-1ydew

ELIZA ANN DRAVO, BY HER NEXT friend, Thos. Marshall,

vs.

H. C. Dravo.

630 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the first Monday of December, 1872, to answer the complaint of plaintiff in above stated case.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff

sept28-4tw

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je26mwo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank" to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privilege. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. oct9-d7w

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. oct19-1yW

FOR SALE.

3,000 Ale Barrels,

Suitable for Cider, for sale cheap by

JOSHUA RHODES,

oct19:1tW Pittsburgh Brewery.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 12th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled, "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER next, being the 5th day of the month, in the several election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judges or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner, as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And as directed by said 12th section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be elegible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 12th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be entitled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 27th of April, 1839, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court house in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the new Public school House on Smallman street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, the vote is to meet at the Minersville School House; the electors of the 2d precinct, to meet at the School house on corner of John M'Ginnis' Grave Yard, having said creek and following the line of said M'Ginnis's lands, the line of lands late of Francis Wall's and the line of land of Margaret Tohill's heirs, northwardly to a township road near the house of Henry Muldoon; thence northwardly by said township road and line of lands of S. M. Brinton to the corner of lands of S. M. Brinton, William Johnson and William Cunningham; thence westwardly down a small run or ravine to Thompson's run, near the house of Pete Linhart; and thence down Thompson's run by line of Wilkins township to the place of beginning; and further the Court order and decree that the place of holding general, special and townships election in said precinct No. 1 of Patton township shall be at the Public School House in the village of Turtle Creek.

And, Further, the Court order and decree that precinct No. 2 shall be and embrace the residue of Patton township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 of Patton township shall be at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, in the village of Monroeville in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Ross township, Precinct No. 1 to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Gerty's Run Road in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Gorby, known as Gorby's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville Road, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser in said township.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That that part of Reserve township, known and described as follows, be annexed to the city of Allegheny: beginning at the centers of Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's lane, thence along said Wickline's lane to the Troy Hill road, thence along said Troy Hill road to Lowrie's lane, thence along Lowrie's lane to a point where A. N. Burchfield's east line continued northwardly would intersect said Lowrie's lane, thence by said prolongation to A. N. Burchfield's east line southwardly to the continuation of Lowrie street thence west along said Lowrie street to the city line, thence by said city line northwesterly to Spring Garden avenue and Wickline to the place of beginning.

Approved by the Governor, April 4, 1872. The electors residing within the above mentioned boundaries, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz in the Seventh ward, Allegheny city.

The electors of Robinson township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the Public House, formerly kept by Eli Wycoff, (now being in the Borough of Chartiers;) the electors of precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of John F. Sempt, in said township.

By an order of the Court made, the electors of Stowe township will hereafter meet at School House No. 3 in said township.

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Gardiner Winters in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1 to meet at the Public School House No. 1, in said precinct.

Precinct No. 2 to meet at Shaw's Mills in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Scott township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the Public School House (now in the borough of Mansfield.

Precinct No. 2 of Scott township the electors to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road in, in said township.

The electors of Union Township to meet at the house of James Moses in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House:

The electors of South Versailles township, precinct No. 1, will meet at the Public School House in said township until further directions; precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John Lynch in said precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township; precinct No. 3, the electors to meet in the Store House in "Alpsville" now occupied by R. M. McQuiston, in said precinct No. 3 of South Versailles township.

The electors of Wilkins township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House used in the village of Wilkinsburg in said precinct No. 1; precinct No. 2 the electors to meet at the house of John Jenkner in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2 in Wilkins township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for

Twenty-Nine Persons to be Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States of America.

Given under my hand at my office in Pittsburgh this 14th day of October A. D. 1872, in the ninety-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH S. FLEMING,

Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14, 1872. }

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Wood's Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Chartiers to meet at the Public House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mansfield to meet at the Public House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Town Hall, on Main street, in said borough.

The electors in the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R. at Hulton Station.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public House of James Gearing, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House in Shousetown.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House, No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Leslie, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland & Armor, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Cl